The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,558—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 9. 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ... Rs. 5 0
Second do. ... 2 8
Third do. ... 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... 0 2½ As.
A lines. but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 12th July, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th July, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 12th July, 1879, at 2 p.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.
Saloon passage ... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ... „ 335
The Agra carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess and is due in London on 6th September. Transfer at Aden made by Company

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

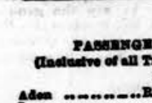
S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Punjaub's arrival.

FOR RANGOON (CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS SHOULD INDUCEMENT OFFER).

THE S.S. ARABIA, 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th instant.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th July, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wine)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, April, 1879.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.
Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of the returns.
Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.
Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.
A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.
Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also, WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKET COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS. In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES. BLACK PRINTING INK. ALSO SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s)	HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. W. Haselwood	12th July.
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
—	GEELONG	1835	250	W. A. Seaton	1st Aug.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.
—	SURAT	3141	530	W. R. Breeze	15th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
—	BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(s)	POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(s)	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
CATHAY	2983	450	R. T. Dundas	21st July.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	4th Aug.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	18th do.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	15th Augt.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 7th July 1879.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL, Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

W. NICOL & CO. AND FLEMING & CO., IN LIQUIDATION.

WITH a view to DECLARATION of a DIVIDEND, CREDITORS are requested to SEND in CLAIMS if possible on or before 31st August next.
W. M. MACAULAY, THOS. H. MOORE, Trustees.
Bombay, 3rd July 1879.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LANDING and SHIPPING CONTRACTORS, possessing STEAM LAUNCH, BARGES of 100 tons Burden, and Cotton Boats, are prepared to undertake orders for landing Coal, Gunpowder, Dynamite, Piece Goods, &c. on favourable terms, and solicit business. Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Co. Address, TOWN BARRACKS, Fort, care of Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co., Ship Chandlers, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned to all persons and Merchants, that he is about to execute a TRUST DEED and SETTLEMENT of his PROPERTY (except such property as may belong to him jointly with other persons), therefore, whoever may have a CLAIM or DEMAND against him of whatever nature, should, WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date hereof, call at his house, No. 79, at Cazee Syed Street, outside the Fort, between 10 and 6 o'clock, or at the Office of his Solicitors, Messieurs CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Fort, and notify the same and receive payment thereof within the time aforesaid, otherwise the said Settlement and Trust Deed will be completed without reference to such claims and demands, and no notice will be taken of such claims and demands.—Dated this 4th day of July 1879.
KESSOWJEE JADOWJEE.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

WE the undersigned Administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. CURSETJEE COWASJEE BHANDOOPVALA invite OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following properties or of any of them at Breach Candy:—
A Bungalow and out-houses with 30,388 square yards of ground now in the occupation of the Honorable Mr. Maxwell Melvill.
A Bungalow and out-houses with 16,674 square yards of ground, now in the occupation of the Honorable Mr. John Marriott.
A Bungalow and out-houses with 38,295 square yards of ground, now in the occupation of W. Wordsworth, Esq, known as SOMERSET HOUSE.
A vacant spot of ground measuring 13,979 square yards, eligible for building.
Particulars may be obtained on application at No. 10, Cowasjee Patel's Tank.
HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE.
BOWMANJEE CURSETJEE.
HIRJEEBHOY CURSETJEE C.
29th March, 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.
C. W. L. JACKSON ... Official Liquidator.
And
In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.
C. W. L. JACKSON ... Official Liquidator.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Mill Premises, Machinery, Buildings, Stock-in-Trade and Ground belonging to the above Companies, situate at Parell, in the Island of Bombay, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot at the Office of Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, in the High Court, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, unless the same shall have been previously sold by private contract, on or before THURSDAY, the 31st day of July 1879.
The sale is made pursuant to orders made by the High Court in the above matters, and will be made subject to a reserve price and the confirmation of the High Court.
Private offers for the purchase of the property will be received by the Official Liquidator up to the 31st July 1879.
The property comprises altogether 32,447 square yards, more or less, out of which 15,090 square yards are leasehold for a term of 999 years at a yearly rent of Rs. 1,860.
The remaining 17,357 square yards are freehold, subject to an annual toka of Rs. 4.
The Mill contains 18,800 Spindles. Full particulars of the Machinery can be obtained from the Official Liquidator.
The Mill is being worked by the Official Liquidator, and is at the present time producing a daily average of lbs. 4,100 of No. 20 Mule and Throstle Twist on a consumption of from 4 to 4½ Tons of Coal per diem.
The Machinery is in good working order and has not suffered from rust.
The property can be viewed at any time.
Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the undersigned, at whose Office the Title Deeds and Maps of the premises can be seen.—Dated this 4th day of July 1879.
MACFARLANE & GILBERT, Solicitors to the Official Liquidator.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of CHEROOTS AND CIGARS (Special Brands), MANUFACTURED BY HIM OF TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMPSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	„ 17 0	„ 2 0
DAWSON'S PRIME	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 1	„ 17 0	„ 2 0
NONPAREIL	„ 15 0	„ 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
PRINCIPES	„ 20 0	„ 2 4

DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
No. 3	„ 18 0	„ 2 0

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	„ 20 0	„ 2 4

NOVELTY!!! NEUBERG'S LATEST NOVELTY
QUINTUPLES, or 5 Cigars in One. Rs. 2, per Box of 25
TRIPLETS, or 3 Cigars in One. Rs. 2-4 per Box of 50.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG, 5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON and after date the price of AMERICAN ICE will be—
2 lbs. and less than 10 lbs. 1½ anna per lb.
10 „ „ 500 „ 1 „ „
500 „ upwards ½ „ „
TUDOR COMPANY.
Bombay, 9th July 1879.

AMRAOTI STATE RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that on and from the 15th July instant, the RUNNING of the TRAINS on the AMRAOTI STATE RAILWAY will be ALTERED as under.

DOWN TRAINS.	UP TRAINS.
Budneira .. Dep. 4- 0 P.M.	Amraoti .. Dep. 11- 0 A.M.
Amraoti .. Arr. 4-30 „	Budneira .. Arr. 11-30 „

See also Public Time Bills exhibited at Stations.
Further information can be obtained at the Stations or from the undersigned.
W. J. CHAMBERLANE, Traffic Superintendent, Berar State Railway.

PATENT ROOFING TILES.

IN RED, DARK, or WHITE COLOUR, also in GLASS. About the same weight as Plates on the Roof and about 14 degrees cooler. Easily and securely fixed. Stow loose. Light for freight. These Tiles are used in Bombay upon the New Secretariat, Public Works Office, Post Office, University Senate Hall, Native General Hospital, Mr. Cutler's Mody Bay Ice Factory, &c., &c.
For particulars address to THE BROOMHALL TILE and BRICK COMPANY, LIMITED, Cox's Wharf, Blackfriars Bridge, London, S. E.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.
TENNYSON'S THE LOVER'S TALE. *Price Rs.* 2-4.
GEORGE ELIOT'S NEW WORK, IMPRESSIONS OF THEOPHRASTUS SUCH. *Price Rs.* 6-12.
JUST PUBLISHED, TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE; BY CHARLES & MARY LAMB. *A new cheap edition.*
Price Re. 1-4; Post free, Re. 1-6.
THACKER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR READ BROTHERS, BOTTLERS, LONDON.

BASS'S PALE ALE.
GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the World.
Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.

	NET CASH. Rs a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.	
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz.	5 12	6 0	Duties included.
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz.	4 0	4 4	Duties included.

"BULL DOG" MARK—CAUTION.

Read Brothers of London, the sole originators and duly registered joint-owners of this Bottling mark beg purchasers of "BULL DOG" ale or stout to see that their name is on the labels otherwise it is NOT bottled by them as it always has been.
ORDERS FOR this presidency must be addressed only to the undersigned.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

HIGH CLASS ST. JULIEN CLARET, IN PERFECT CONDITION.
PER CASK of 50 Gallons, packed for transport, Rs. 225 Nett Cash.
D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

METEOROLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

RAIN GAUGES.—Simple in construction and guaranteed in accuracy ... Rs. 12
ANEROIDS.—Of all sizes, for travellers, with scales of altitude ... Rs. 22 to Rs. 65
MAGNETIC SUN DIALS.—Pocket size ... 4-8
THERMOMETERS.—In every variety ... Rs. 2 to Rs. 10
SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.—Various patterns, per pair ... Rs. 10 to Rs. 28
WET AND DRY BULB THERMOMETERS.—The pair on brass stand, or arranged for hanging ... Rs. 35
D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

POLO. POLO.

Canes with ash heads ... each Rs. 2 8
Do. boxwood heads ... „ „ 3 8
Balls ... per dozen. „ 6 12
Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be *Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.*

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., *Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,* BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ ... doz. packs	17 0	10 9
„ „ gilt edged ... pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „ ... doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our Office to No. 28, MEADOW STREET. July 7. F. SAUQUET & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, 12 As. per lb. HAM, a fresh supply, 14 As. per lb. J. PEARSE, 2a, Apollo Street.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case ... Cash Rs. 22-8.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Levelling Staves.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Pocket Sextants.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Optical Squares.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Clinometers.	Do. Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Spirit Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pocket Levels.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Half Sets.	Drawing Boards.	
Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.
All Articles advertised are kept in stock.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!

SPECIAL TEXTURES FOR TROPICAL WEAR.
Unequalled for Quality and Price.

Discount—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, Light and Durable, a very useful Garment	10	8
Thin Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, the Lightest Coat made that will resist heavy rain	15	0
Stout Soft Twilled Cambric, recommended to those who are daily exposed to rough weather.	20	0
Fine Drab Cambric Double Texture, very Light and Durable, the Waterproof Solution being placed between two clothes, it cannot stick or melt when rolled up roughly	25	0
"The Deluge Wrapper," the best Waterproof that can be obtained, made of Stout Twilled Cambric Double Texture (the solution between two clothes), it cannot stick, melt or tear, and will resist for hours the heaviest weather	30	0
Inverness Capes, Stout Drab Twilled Cambric, useful for Riding or Driving	25	0
The Regulation Military Cloak, Best Blue Princetta Cloth, Double Texture	40	0
Drab Waterproof Helmets	4	12
„ „ Leggings	4	12
Waterproof Sheeting, Stout Twilled Cambric, any length cut ... 72 inches wide, per yard	6	8
Brass Eyelets fitted at ... per doz.	3	0

MOFUSSIL ORDERS—To save delay chest and height should be given.

3, Rampart Row. HOAR & CO., TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY. The Travellers' Kit House.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW.

HARMONIUMS. HARMONIUMS. HARMONIUMS.
Alexandre and other Makers.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers	110
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop	160
Solid Mahogany Cases, 6 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	150
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F 2 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ toned	200
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely carved consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. Bass.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE.—Flute Clarinette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature ... Net Cash..	800

HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector zinc bottom	250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In Oak Case, Stops, zinc bottom C to C with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	305
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In Ebony and Gold ditto. ditto.	500

New Alexandre Organ.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, Size 3 feet 6 inches wide, 1 foot 5 inches deep; 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops ... Net Cash Rs.	400
Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 Stops—Flute, Liebutch Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Gamba, Diapason, Principal, Sub Bass, Automatic Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained ... Net Cash Rs.	800

American Organs.
BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panel'ed front and sides best finish, Walnut Case ... Rs.	550
UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length 4 feet 3 inches; Height, 3 feet 7 inches; Depth 2 feet.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators ... Price Rs	750

AMERICAN ORGANS.

Length, 2 feet 10 inches; Depth 1 foot 9 inches; Height, 2 feet 7 inches. Two sets of Reeds. Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte, and Knee Swell ... Price Rs.	300
BLACK WALNUT—Length, 3 feet 9 inches; Depth, 1 foot 11 inches; Height, 3 feet 2½ inches. New STYLES (Extra Cases, &c.,) Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola Diapason Flute, Vox Humana, Forte, I., Forte II ... Price Rs.	50
Two and one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I, Forte II ... Price Rs.	600

Pianofortes, Harmoniums and Organs tuned by contract.
PIANOFORTES AND REPAIRED.
BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK.
Full particulars on application to,
S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 Per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES, EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

NOTICES.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED, ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Books.
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Chubb's Boxes—Paper, Deed, or Cash.
Artists' Materials.
Surveying Instruments.
Mathematical Instruments.
Binoculars.
Telescopes.
Globes.
Barometers.
Thermometers.
Albums.
Leather Goods.
Dressing Bags.
Pen and Pencil Cases.
Jewel Cases.
Games.
Playing Cards.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Pocket Cutlery.
Travellers' Requisites.
Photograph Frames.
Presentation Goods.
Spencer's Patent Filters
Frith's Indian Photographs.
Oleographs.
Chromolithographs.
Water Colours.
Picture Framing.

Catalogues on application.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED, ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

PANCHGANI SCHOOL, CLAREMONT HOUSE.
MASTER AND MISTRESS, REV. A. YOUNG AND MRS. YOUNG.
TERMS.
DAY SCHOLARS from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per mensem. Boarders from Rs. 40 to Rs. 45. Reduction will be made for more than 2 children from the same family.
Reference is kindly permitted to H. Conder, Esq., Major Oldham, Surgeon Major Mackenzie, E. Hingley, Esq., W. Simpson, Esq., J. F. Walke, Esq., Rev. G. Bowen, Rev. E. Jeffrey, Rev. D. Macpherson, Bombay; Rev. T. H. Gregg, Rev. J. Small, Poona; and W. E. Gordon, Esq., Panchgani.

THE Undersigned, for some years Sub-Editor of the *Times of India* Newspaper, SEEKS an ENGAGEMENT on the Staff of an Indian paper, or in a private office. Is thoroughly conversant with office routine, a good Accountant, and Correspondent, and possesses unexceptionable testimonials. Address care of the MANAGER.
C. WILLMOTT.

GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, COLOMBO.
WANTED, a SUB-MANAGER; a married man preferred.
For terms apply by letter to THE SECRETARY, Colombo Hotels Company, Limited, Colombo.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MACHINERY BELONGING TO THE MHOW BAKERY.
Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Old Government Bakery, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m.
A quantity of surplus machinery belonging to the Mhow Bakery quite new as received from England.
These will be sold in separate lots to suit purchasers and are now on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.
Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m.
A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores consisting of tent pegs, leather cuttings and bags, ammunition boxes, old iron, iron tools, packing cases, tar, manilla and hemp ropes, canvas bags, brass filings, tarpaulins refined oil, zinc cuttings, iron drums, tent lanterns, crab winches, tin cylinders, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Frere Bunder—
250 Superior teak squares, in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF MATCHES.
On FRIDAY next, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. Volkart Brothers at Grant Road, near the Two Tanks, on account of the underwriters ex ship "Easle."
150 / V B — ex 61-90—26 cases Unicorn Tandstickors.
315 / V B — „ 81-90—10 cases Tandstickors.
326 / V B — „ 61 to 70, — „ 141 to 150 —20 cases Tandstickors.
T & C— „ 151 to 200—50 cases Tandstickors.
damaged by salt water.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba in the house formerly occupied by the Passenger's Home, the valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, [illegible] previously disposed of) a comfortable family brougham by Kesterton, a light buggy, an English-built mail phaeton, [illegible] Arab Horse about 15 hands high, 6 years old, very [illegible] a good mover, a Bay Persian horse, 14 hands and [illegible] another Bay Persian horse, 14½ hands and 6 years old, [illegible] pony, 6 years old, &c., &c., the property of Dr. A. B[illegible] proceeding to Europe.
Full particulars will appear in to-morrow's paper.
Catalogues will be ready this afternoon and the property is on view.
The horses and carriages can be seen at Mr. Taylor's Hotel at Middle Colaba.
The property of another Gentleman—
A grey Arab horse, has racing speed and fine action, out of the stud of horses formerly belonging to Wilson's Circus.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
In the PROPERTY and CREDITS of JAMSETJEE HEERJEEBHAI BHAJEEWALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that under instructions from L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esquire, Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the Property and Credits of the deceased, abovenamed, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION the HEREDITAMENTS and PREMISES hereinafter mentioned, belonging to the above Estate, that is to say, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of July instant, at 4 of the clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the immoveable property hereunder *firstly* described. *And* on FRIDAY, the 18th day of July, instant, at 4 of the clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the immoveable property hereunder *secondly* described. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their Office, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort.—Dated this 3rd day of July, 1879.
NANU & HORMASJEE, Solicitors, High Court.
Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground belonging to the Fazendar, Hirjibai Hormasjee Setna, called or known by the name of Son, Khetar, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected and standing thereon, situate at Dhanjee Doongree Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17, admeasuring about 120 feet in length and about 12 feet and 5 inches in breadth, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the aforesaid Dhanjee Doongrie Street, on or towards the north by the house of Jevanjee Pestonjee Appoo, and on or towards the south by the house of Framjee Manockjee Gargarat.
Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage tene ent, or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate on the west side of Second Coombarwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1924 and 1925, new Survey No 4994, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 113 and 114, and new under No. 114, containing by admeasurement 1704-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said 2nd Coombarwada Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Ganoba Manajee, and on or towards the south by the house of Ramjee Narayen.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 9th July, 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE at the Goods Shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Colaba.
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Goods Shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Colaba.
A quantity of unclaimed luggage.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey, white, and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.
10 Casks Glassware.
2 Bales Grey Dhooties.
On account of the concerned—
Ex Clan Lamont.
P M C / D —10 Bales damaged American Drill.
On account of Jainarian Joharmull.
Ex Benarty, Trentham Hall, Macedonia and Speke Hall.
P T & S—343-5—3 bales grey shirtings, 44 in. 6 lbs., No. 23, red heading.
S —912-19—8 do. do.
P T & S—348-50—3 do. do.
—366-70—5 do. do.
—406-9 —4 do. do.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MATCHES.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 9th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Godowns of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, near the Two Tanks, Duncan Road, on account of the underwriters:—
Ex "Ellen Bates."
424 1-40 / VB 2-1-10 —8 cases Tandstickors, damaged by salt water.
427 21-30 / VB —71 80 / 121-30 —5 „ Do do
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 9th July, 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE FANCY GOODS AND OTHER STOCK IN TRADE OF D. D. MAJOO, AT MEADOW STREET, FORT.
Under instructions from the mortgagee thereof, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July, and thereafter from day to day until the whole is sold off, sale commencing at 1 p.m., each day. All the stock in trade, goods, furniture, &c., &c., of Dinshaw Dorabjee Majoo, who lately carried on business under the name of D. D. Majoo, stock in trade, consisting of ladies white and black fans, gloves and handkerchief boxes, work baskets, money purses, courier and hand bags, dressing cases, hosiery, Ladies and Gentlemen's boots and shoes, writing portfolios, blotters, students cases, inkstands, immitation pearls, pearl necklaces, smelling bottles, Piver's and other best perfumery, gold lockets, gilt jewellery, Albums of every description, silk umbrellas, parasols, silver rattles and thimbles, scent baskets, dalls, walking sticks, leather belts, rug straps, tiffin baskets, travelling boxes, wall screens, alarum-time-pieces, plated ware, and various other articles too numerous to detail.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 9th July, 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES.
On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS, at Grant Road, near the two tanks, on account of the underwriters:—
Damaged by salt water.
B 188-217—30 Cases, each 50 gross Tandstickors.
30† / V B — 81-100—171-80 —50 Cases, each 50 gross Tandstickors
T&C / V B — 101-40—35 Cases, each 50 gross Tandstickors.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 9th July, 1879.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 8TH JULY, 1879.

CONSOLS yesterday were unchanged at 98¼, and French Rentes at 116¼, but Enfaced Rupee Paper is lower, Fours having receded from 77½ to 76¾, Fours-and-a-half from 83¾ to 83½.

The London Money Market is still characterised by extreme ease, the rate of discount in the open market being still quoted at 1 per cent on 3 months' and 1½ per cent per annum on 6 months' Bank Bills.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain unaltered in value, as also are Seeds, Linseed being reported firm, Rapeseed quiet. Reuter quotes Wheat on the spot 1s. to 2s., to arrive 3d. to 6d. per quarter higher.

Piece Goods in Manchester are still steady, and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, Surats steady. The day's sales are put at 8,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats, and spot quotations are unchanged with the exception of Mid. Orleans, which is quoted 1-16d. per lb. higher at 7 1-16d. The New York market does not appear to have reopened after the holidays with any tendency to assist the hardening tendency in Liverpool both ready cotton and future's having declined. Yesterday's quotation for ready Mid. Uplands is 12¾ against 12 7-16 cents, and for October shipment 11·44 against 12·37 cents. per lb. for September shipment on Thursday last. The receipts of Cotton at the U.S. ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877
Last week	5,000	5,900	7,100
Three days	3,000	1,800	1,700
Total since 1st Sept	4,415,500	4,208,000	3,922,900

Bar Silver in London, according to Reuter, has declined from 52d. to 51½d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 7½d. per rupee, and so far as we can learn this is confirmed by private advices.

EXCHANGE opened weak with a partial decline of 1-16d. per rupee, and no change has taken place in the position during the day. Only one bank is a drawer at the top quotations, so that the position is not strong, but in all probability we shall see little change of importance now until the result of to-morrow's biddings for Council drafts is known. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	.........1s. 7 13-16 to ⅞d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight...1s. 8 1-16 to ⅛d.	„
Credits,	3 „ „ ..1s. 8 1-16d.	„
Documents,	3 „ „ ..1s. 8¼d.	„
France	3 „ „ ...2.12	„

On Calcutta rates remain unchanged at 1-16 per cent. premium for demand and ⅛ per cent discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but fairly steady. Rates are unchanged and there is no apparent pressure to sell. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 93¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99½.

SHARES continue very dull with nothing doing either for speculation or investment. Bank of Bombays are an exception to the general rule, being firm at an advance of ½ per cent., the closing rate being Rs. 680. Land Companies are unaltered and the only change in Press shares is a further decline of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving Companies are dull. Bombay United are quoted Rs. 10 higher, but Dhurrumsey are Rs. 10 and Madras United Rs. 5 per share lower. In our list of quotations we have now separated the Companies in course of liquidation which numbers out of a total of 37 quoted.

COTTON to-day has been quiet at unchanged prices, no purchases being reported except some small parcels for the local mills. The receipts for the two days have been 1,650 bales (of which 542 bales were transhipment cargo from Kurrachee), making 4,446 bales for the five days. Nominal quotations are:—

Good Ginned Broach	Rs. 237	per candy f. p.
Good Omra	„ 229	„
F. G. F. do	„ 223	„
G. F. do	„ 218	„
Good Dhollera	„ 228	„
F. G. F. do	„ 223	„
G. F. do	„ 218	„
G. F. Ginned Dharwar	„ 215	„
G. F. Compta	„ 206	„

SEEDS are dull and out of request. Linseed we quote at Rs. 6-1¼, Rapeseed at Rs. 7 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are extremely dull and the engagements making insignificant. For Liverpool by steam the nominal quotation to begin with was 22s. 6d., but the consignees of both steamers on the berth have since reduced their rates to 20s. at which some small business has been done. By sail we quote 20s. nominally. For Genoa and Marseilles by steamer at 32s. 6d. payable here some little business has been done, and the same rate is asked for Trieste and Venice, without however, so far as we can learn, leading to any fresh business. For Havre and London the s. s. Euphrates is looking any small lots offering at 27s. 6d. per ton.

PIECE GOODS may be called unchanged so far as regards the limited character of the business doing, but prices show a weaker tendency, and sellers evince more anxiety to effect clearances. Local Yarns continue dull and rates tend downwards.

COALS remain quiet and unchanged. There are no buyers to arrive at current rates, while with declining exchange and the high outward rates of freight ruling at home there are almost equally few sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	123
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	680
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	550
National Bank of India	87,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Nil	400
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. a.	1,350
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	2,000	do	500
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	do	680
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	490
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	560
Dhurumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	do	160
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	365
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	do	750
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	do	750
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	do	475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	550
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	do	840
K. Muccnjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	480
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	do	190
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.a.*	1,135
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil	10
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.a.*	1,035
Morarjee Spinning	1,042	1,000	all	Nil	875
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	do	130
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	do	640
Oriental	1,000	625	all	do	550
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	do	70
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	450
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	do	540
Do do. ½ Share	500	500	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co	500	1,000	all	do	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	3,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	
Neriad S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	do	
Sursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	970
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	560
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s.	450
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	60
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	80
Darwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	300	1,880	all	80 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co.	353	1,000	all	100 do	895
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	575
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	475
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	460	all	30 do	187½
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	300
Sind Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	455
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,210
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	880	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 3 0	5 p. ct	305
Do. New £20 Shares	—	£20	130 14 6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65 7 3	do	72
Ditto	—	£20	21 13 1	do	38
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares	—	£18	196 5 15	do	350

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE OSPREY, 262 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Nicobar Island via Galle, with a general cargo, and 8 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S s. s. KHANDALLA, 1,618 tons, Captain A. W. Mann, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and 4 deck passengers.

THE B.I.S.N. CO.'s s.s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain J. W Steuart, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Kurrachee, 5th July, with a general cargo, and 16 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Akola (s)	Steuart	Kurrachee, July 5.
8	Thibet (s)	Terbock	Suez, June 27.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
8	Khimjee Oodhowjee	Row	Singapore.
	Admiral de Ruiter.	Bromer	Mauritius.
	Khandalla (s)	Mann	Coast and Calcutta.

The barque Osprey, Nacoda, to Nicobar Island via Galle, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:— Steamer Akola, to Kurrachee. Steamer Assam, to Australia.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

10 Dragon, H M ss, Hawkins, from RasHafoon.
20 Rapido, It G Boat, DeAmesaga, from Zeilla.
24 Celtic Monarch, ss, Wann, from London.
25 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, from London.
25 Clan Gordon, ss, Bigley, from Akyab.
25 Navarino, ss, Burkitt, from London.
27 Anadyr, ss, Baron, from Marseilles.
27 Drenthe, ss, ss, De Young, from Batavia.
27 Torrington, ss, Chitham, from Rotterdam.
28 Dagmar I G, ss, Ensor, from Perim.
29 Sumatra, ss, Briscoe, from Bombay.
29 Annandale, ss, Specks, from Kurrachee.
30 Afghan, ss, Hunt, from Hankow.
30 Peer of the Realm, ss, Nicholson, from Akyab.
30 Lombardy, ss, Hall, from Shanghai.
July. 1 Milton, ss, Johansen, from Cardiff.
1 Almora, ss, Hutchinson, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

25 Rapido, It G boat, DeAmesaga, to Zeilla.
25 Celtic Monarch, ss, Wann, to China.
25 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, to Bombay.
28 Navarino, ss, Burkitt, to Calcutta.
27 Clan Gordon, ss, Bigley, to Portsaid F O.
27 Anadyr, ss, Baron, to Shanghai.
27 Drenthe, ss, De Yong, to Rotterdam.
28 Torrington, ss, Coitham, to Batavia.
29 Sumatra, ss, Briscoe, to Venice.
29 Annandale, ss, Specks, to Dunkirk.
30 Afghan, ss, Hunt, to London.
July. 1 Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, to Perim.
1 Peer of the Realm, ss, Nicholson, to Portsaid F O.
1 Lombardy, ss, Hall, to London.
1 Almora, ss, Hutchinson, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dragon, H M ss, Hawkins, from Ras Hafoon.
Milton, ss, Johansen, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Marahaj s—5 casks paint of [illegible] and 25 drums linseed oil, Hassumally Sultanali.
Branksome Hall s—50 cases copper sheets, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Callirhoe—100 tons pig iron, Richardson and Co.
Ellen Bates—7 cases tart acid, 15 kegs carbonate soda, 145 cases oilmanstore and 1 case castor and hair oil, Shurufally H eptoola.
Bokhara s—341 bundles sheet iron and 1 case hardware, Eduljee Cursetjee Banstwair; 4 casks signal lamps, 1 cask share glass for signal lamps and 8 kegs iron nails, M M Mody and Co; 15 cases soap, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—15 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—58 bales rags and 12 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee. Geelong s—144 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.
Branksome Hall s—41 bales cotton, Thacursee Hurry; 100 tons old iron, Rajooram Tyebjee and Co; 25 bales cotton, Damoder Gordhundass; 1,875 cwts myrabollams, Morarjee Huridass.
Edwin s—150 cwts bones, Jairam Luckomsee; 143½ cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum; 110 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass; 25 bales hemp and 40 bales wool, Cursondass Narronjee; 45 bales wool and 39 bales cotton, Anundjee Luckomsee and Co; 88 bales wool, Bahadoor Mooridhur; 50 bales wool, Nopechund Goolabchund; 42 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee; 100 bales cotton, Dhunraj Chonilal; 70 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 50 bales wool, Premchund Jaichund; 40 bales wool, Nebras Narotumdass; 7 bales wool, Jaithanund Chellaram.

FOR LONDON.

Euphrates s—6 bales hides and 13 bales skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 3 bales cotton, Nensook Sobharam; 15 bales hides and 3 bales skins, Cassum Essa and Co; 86½ cwts gum, Ruttonjee Manockjee.
Hindostan s—18 bundles carpets, E D Sassoon; 7½ cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 4 bundles E teeth, Abdoolremon Ahmed.
Geelong s—328 packages coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geelong s—500 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Geelong s—6 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Euphrates s—99 bales cotton, Megjee Hunsraj; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s—90 cases sharkfins, 35 cases fishamaws, 308 bales cottons and 198 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebraham; 91 bales twist, David Sasson and Co; 25 bales twist, Vullubdass Manchund; 10 bales twist, Jamsetjee and Bomanjee; 98 bales twist, The N S and W Co; 27 bales twist, The M Goculdass S and W Co; 19 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Clan Alpine s—109½ cwts sandalwood, Hajee Allarukhia Sason; 36 cwts broken glass, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 8 cwts cloves, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 5 cwts gum, 1½ cwts heerabole and 5 cwts bdilium, Bhugwandass Dwarkadass; 73 bales cotton, Ahmedbhoy Mahamed; 63 bales cotton, Shreeram Sewdutroy; 11 bales cotton waste, Sorabjee Framjee; 10 bales twist, Abdool Currim Abedin; 20 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales twist, John Gordon; 40 bales twist, Jamsetjee Hormusjee; 52½ cwts sandalwood, Hajee Mahamed Essac and Co; 5 cases silk, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 13 cwts bysabole, Cuma Ramjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 7th July 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·648
Temperature of the Air	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	·855
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·0
General Direction of Wind	W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours } From midnight to midnight.	427
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during the month	1·82
„ „ year	33·64

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 5.

MacDonald, Surg Major, on Med Cert, from ——.

JULY 6.

Brown, Col, 38th General N I, on leave, from Meerut.
Martin, Lieut Ct. C I Horse, on leave, from Agra.

JULY 7.

Chibley, Major, 2nd Madras N I, on leave, from Kamptee.
Coles, Lieut, 15th Bombay N I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Brownlow, Lieut Col, 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Afghanistan.

JULY 8.

Napier, Lieut, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Afghanistan.
Carter, Lieut, 1-14th Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.
Williams, Col, R H A, on leave, from Peshawar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 5.)

Mr Macarthy, officiating Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr Knight, Assistant Surveyor, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence.

Captain Jackson, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

Captain Garwood, R E, has taken charge of the Lucknow Division from Mr T H Jewett, Assistant Engineer, on the forenoon of the 2th ultimo.

Mr Denne, Assistant Engineer, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages.

Mr Allen, Assistant Engineer, Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway Surveys, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr Mackinnon, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Salt Branch Division to Jhelum Division.

Mr Rutherford, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Telegraph Department, has assumed charge of the duties of Assistant to the Manager, Rajputna and Scindia State Railways.

Mr Ellis, Assistant Engineer, reported arrival on and was posted to Siddhpur Division.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, July 3.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major Costello, 5th Punjab Cavalry, is allowed leave of absence to Murree for four months.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, June 20.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Sergeant-Major Preston to be Second Lieutenant.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieut Parke to be Captain.

4th Dragoon Guards, Second Lieut Willoughby to be Adjutant.

7th Dragoon Guards, Captain George retires from the Service. Lieut Charles Lucius Brooke to be Captain.

5th Lancers, Lieut Spicer to be Adjutant.

9th Lancers, Lieut Dressner has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

14th Hussars, Sub-Lieut Hemery to be Lieutenant.

15th Hussars, Major Luck to be Lieut-Col, Captain Langtry to be Major. Lieut Holland to be Captain.

16th Lancers, Second Lieut Chetwynd to be Lieut.

Cavalry Depôt Riding-Master Pickworth retires on half-pay, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut and Captain Ricardo to be Captain and Lieut-Col, Lieut Kennard, to be Second Lieutenant.

Brigade Depot, Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Lock, to be Lieut-Col.

3rd Foot, Second Lieut Cambell-Johnston, to be Second Lieut.

5th Foot, Lieut Auld is seconded for service on the Staff. Lieut Thornhill has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

8th Foot, Lieut Longe to be Second Lieutenant.

11th Foot, Sub-Lieut Davies to be Lieutenant.

12th Foot, Supernumerary Captain Reed to be Captain.

15th Foot, Sub-Lieut Way to be Lieutenant.

16th Foot, Sub-Lieut Barn to be Lieutenant. Lieut Richardson-Griffiths has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

19th Foot, Lieut Vincent resigns his Commission.

20th Foot, Captain Liddell retires from the Service.

21st Foot, Sub-Lieut Abercrombie to be Lieutenant. Sub-Lieut Tuckey to be Lieutenant. Sub-Lieut Keef to be Lieutenant.

22nd Foot, Second Lieut Rose, to be Second Lieutenant. Lieut Power, to be second Lieutenant. Second Lieut Pilcher, to be Second Lieutenant.

24th Foot, Second Lieut Williams, to be Second Lieutenant.

25th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Hope, to be Major. Lieut Mackay to be Captain, Sub-Lieut Woollcombe to be Lieutenant. Second Lieut Bird, to be Second Lieutenant.

27th Foot, Lieut Woollett, to be Second Lieutenant. Lieut Cox, to be Second Lieutenant, Lieut Goodrich, to be Second Lieutenant.

30th Foot, Lieut Wright to be Adjutant.

Lieut Piercy to be Instructor of Musketry.

37th Foot, Second Lieut the Hon Barry Nugent Yelverton to be Lieutenant.

40th Foot, Captain Morphy to be Major. Lieut Perry to be Captain.

41st Foot, Second Lieut Hunt to be Lieutenant.

42nd Foot, Captain Harvey retires from the Service.

44th Foot, Lieut Wolseley resigns his Commission.

50th Foot, Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Lock retires on half-pay.

52nd Foot, Lieut the Hon John Montagu Stopford to be Adjutant.

54th Foot, Lieut Hickman has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

60th Foot, Lieut Gordon, Lord Tewkesbury, to be Second Lieutenant.

61st Foot, Second Lieut Tunfell, to be Second Lieutenant.

63rd Foot, Captain Parkerson retires upon half-pay.

Lieut Fagan has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

65th Foot, Lieut Stewart, to be Second Lieutenant.

Lieut Smyth, to be Second Lieutenant.

66th Foot, Sub-Lieut Burton to be Lieutenant.

67th Foot, Second Lieut Smith, to be Second Lieutenant. Second Lieut Shaw, to be Second Lieutenant.

71st Foot, Second Lieut Conway-Gordon, to be Second Lieutenant.

72nd Foot, Sub-Lieut Gaisford to be Lieutenant.

73rd Foot, Lieut Livingstone, to be Second Lieutenant.

76th Foot, The appointment as Adjutant of Lieut Coode to be antedated to 1st January.

77th Foot, Lieut-Lempriere, to be Second Lieut.

81st Foot, Lieut Prior retires from the Service.

82nd Foot, Lieut Flood to be Captain.

83rd Foot, Lieut Thompson, to be Lieutenant. Lieut Brown, to be Lieutenant. Lieut Trant, to be Second Lieutenant. Lieut Burrows, to be Second Lieutenant.

86th Foot, Second Lieut Thompson, to be Lieutenant, Second Lieut Brown, to be Lieutenant, Second Lieut Armstrong to be Lieutenant. Second Lieut Scott-Plummer to be Lieutenant.

89th Foot, Sub-Lieut Maxwell to be Lieutenant. Sub-Lieut Munn to be Lieutenant. Sub-Lieut Shakespear to be Lieutenant.

90th Foot, Second Lieut Parkinson, to be Lieutenant.

91st Foot, Lieut-Col Kirk retires upon half-pay.

94th Foot, Captain Staples, to be Captain, Lieut Brand to be Captain.

95th Foot, Second Lieut Taylor, to be Lieutenant. Second Lieut Gosset, to be Lieutenant, Second Lieut Evans to be Lieutenant.

96th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Webster, to be Captain.

98th Foot, Lieut Preston has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

99th Foot, Second Lieut Winter, to be Lieutenant, Second Lieut Webster, to be Lieutenant.

102nd Foot, Captain Stevens to be Major, Lieut Palmer to be Captain.

103rd Foot, Major Reeves retires on half-pay.

106th Foot, Second Lieut Purdon to be Lieutenant.

1st West India Regiment, Sub-Lieut Stewart to be Lieutenant.

2nd West India Regiment, Captain Rutherford retires on a pension.

Army Pay Department, Staff Paymaster and Honorary Major Scott is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut. Paymaster and Honorary Captain Moore is placed on retired pay.

Medical Department, Surgeon-Major Harding retires upon half-pay, with the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General. Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson retires upon permanent half-pay.

Army Hospital Corps, to be Lieutenants of Orderlies:— Sergeant Major McSwiney and Sergeant-Major Murray, vice G. W. M. Johnston, promoted. Dated 21st June, 1879.

Half-pay, The promotion to the rank of Major, of Captain and Brevet Colonel Faulkner, from half-pay, Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, notified in the Gazette of 9th November, 1877, is cancelled.

Commissariat and Transport Department, Assistant Commissary-General Brownrigg to be Deputy Commissary-General. Assistant-Commissary Santi to have the local and temporary rank of Deputy-Commissary. Assistant-Commissary Chermside to have the local and temporary rank of Deputy-Commissary. Assistant-Commissary Smith to have the local and temporary rank of Deputy-Commissary, whilst serving at the Cape of Good Hope.

Assistant-Commissary Richardson to have the local and temporary rank of Deputy-Commissary.

Assistant-Commissary Wilson to have the local and temporary rank of Deputy-Commissary.

BREVET—Major Malone, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The following promotions to take place. Lieut-General Sir Henry Dalrymple White, K.C.B., Colonel of the 6th Dragoons, to be General. Major-General Foster, to be Lieutenant-General.

Captain and Brevet Colonel Faulkner, half-pay, Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major-General. Major Reeves, half-pay, late 103rd Foot, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

CALENDAR FOR JULY 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter........................11th, 1h. 45 5m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July. Wed. 9	......	5 30	6 39	2 45 m 3 0 a	8 40 m 9 24 a
Th. 10	......	5 31	6 39	3 25 m 3 33 a	9 17 m 10 5 a
Fri. 11	......	5 31	6 39	4 10 m 4 [illegible] a	10 6 m 10 55 a
Sat. 12	......	5 31	6 39	5 27 m 4 55 a	11 7 m 11 49 a
Sun. 13	5th Sunday after Trinity	5 32	6 39	6 42 m 5 49 a	0 18 a ....
Mon. 14	......	5 32	6 39	8 0 m 7 3 a	0 48 m 1 40 a
Tues. 15	St. Swithin.	5 32	6 39	9 7 m 8 14 a	1 52 m 2 56 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

MOULE—July 3rd, at Saharanpur, the wife of H. D'Oyly Moule, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WADLEY—June 28th, at the Martiniere College, Lucknow, after 22 hours illness, William Charles (Willie), the second son the late Henry T. Wadley, Esq., of Kermerton, England, aged 16 years.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BLANK—Your contribution is unsuitable.

"BOMBAY SOCIETY"—We cannot publish any further correspondence on this subject.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1879.

THE telegrams conveying the intelligence regarding the death of the Prince Imperial only arrived in London on the evening previous to the departure of the mail received in Bombay yesterday, consequently the particulars to hand are as yet very meagre; they will be found in another column. It seems that a party of six troopers, apparently commanded by the Prince himself and accompanied by Lieutenant Carey of the 98th Regiment acting for the Intelligence Department, reconnoitred the ground for one march in front of General Wood's column. The party dismounted in a mealie field close by the Ilyotozie river. The Prince had just given the order to remount, when they were suddenly fired upon by the Zulus who had crept up unawares. A general scamper ensued, in which everybody seems to have looked after himself; but when the party got together again, the Prince and two other troopers were found missing. According to one account the Prince's horse was restive, and he was unable to mount; but this part of the story seems to be wrapped up in mystery. At all events he had made his way on foot some distance from the original spot, the party which was despatched to search for the body having found it on the path marked with seventeen assegai wounds. We are thus able to guess at the charges upon which Lieutenant Carey is now to be tried by court martial. At present, of course, with the particulars before us, it is difficult to say whether that officer was to blame or not. The Prince having elected, and having been permitted, to go out reconnoitring in company with small bodies of cavalry not exceeding half a dozen in number, did so at a certain amount of risk. It seems to us as only natural that, being surprised as they were while mounting their horses, every one of that half dozen should have done his best to get out of range. In such cases rank does not count for much, and it becomes a question of each one for himself. Of course it would have been more satisfactory to learn that our soldiers had stood by the Prince until he had mounted; but, as we have said, having gone on a reconnoitring expedition he had to accept the risk, and if blame there is, it surely ought to be attached to those who permitted him to endanger his life at all. According to the statement made in the House of Commons, Lord Chelmsford was not aware that the Prince Imperial had been allowed to undertake the duties of commanding reconnoitring parties; but, at all events, that could only have been the case in accordance with the young man's own earnest request. Probably if Lieutenant Carey had been killed and the Prince had escaped, we should not have heard of any blame in the matter at all; and, although regretting to the full so miserable an ending to so promising a life, we think that in this case there is some risk of a wrong being done to a perhaps deserving British officer.

As to the war itself, we do not think that much dependence can be placed on rumours regarding any peace that has not its foundation on the defeat of King Cetewayo. If there is one thing that the war has unmistakably taught us it is this—that the Zulu army possessed the power of overrunning Natal whenever it pleased. That was the danger which led Sir Bartle Frere to embark in the war at all: we now know that it was no chimerical but a most real danger; and until it is removed the blood and the treasure that have already been expended will have been expended in vain. That seems so very clear, that it is impossible to imagine any Government or any statesman being content to close the struggle upon any other conditions than those which will provide for King Cetewayo being deprived of the power he now so undoubtedly possesses—the power of carrying slaughter and devastation through a British colony. Unless such be the undoubted result, the war will only have served to teach the King the measure of his strength; and to prove to him conclusively what before he was doubtful about, that South Africa—the moment our troops return to England—lies at his mercy. It would be madness to leave him in that knowledge and to be content with a few empty promises and hollow tokens of submission which he would be certain to throw to the winds the moment our backs were turned and the road to the settlements was clear. To end the war in that fashion would be to reverse the policy of centuries, upon which the British Empire has been built—the policy of inexorably carrying through whatever task has once been begun.

OUR Simla correspondent offers what appears to us to be an excellent suggestion for the Army Commission to consider, though the preponderance of Bengal officers upon that Commission renders it doubtful that the proposal will be examined. We refer to the suggestion to equalise the native armies of the three Presidencies, so as to give each one of them a fair share of military employment and of military fame. It is manifestly unfair and injudicious that one Presidency should have a native army the size of two others; unfair, because the peoples of Southern and Western India are thereby denied all the good that can come to them directly or indirectly from the extra regiments that ought to be raised from among them; and injudicious, because were another military revolt to occur, the rebellious army might be found twice as strong as the other troops employed to suppress it. Ordinary Bengal troops are said by competent authorities to be no better, on the whole, than Bombay or Madras troops. The Bengal army possesses exceptional regiments, which stand towards the rest of that army as the Guards do towards the Line, but we are told that they are quite incapable of expansion. There is a limit to Goorkhas, Sikhs, and Irregular Horse, and it is reported that that limit has been touched already. The line regiments of the Bengal army, though containing many fine looking men, are said to be inferior in discipline and soldierly qualities to the Madras and Bombay sepoys, and also less able to endure hardships and changes of climate. This last consideration we will show to be of some importance further on. The Calcutta journals spoke highly of the Madras sepoys, and were fain to confess that they were agreeably surprised at the appearance of the two Madras native regiments recently quartered in Calcutta, despite the absurd dress of the men. Nor are military critics of the North and North-West wanting who say that the Madras and Bombay regiments can hold their own with the native line of Bengal. That being so, we are concerned to hear rumours of an impending reduction of the Madras and Bombay armies. In our opinion it would be much better to increase both at the expense of the Bengal native line. The Madras native army which, with the Bombay army, takes most of the military duty beyond the *kala panee*, has been reduced several times of recent years, and with the usual consequences of damaging the reputation for Government consistency, and of shaking the confidence of the people in enlistment. Another reduction on a large scale would certainly damp the military spirit of Southern and Western India in such a way as to render recruiting for the native army, already difficult, much more so, while such reduction would at the same time place the Bengal native army beyond the power of coercion at any time by the others. We do not intend to convey the impression that the Bengal native army is untrustworthy; but an army which has once revolted may do so again, and it is always well, in the instance of the native troops, to look at the situation from every possible point of view.

There is also another particular in which we should say it is of the very highest importance that the native armies be equalised. We must still believe that the native army of India is available, and will be made available on occasion for service in Europe. Sir Stafford Northcote once spoke of the native army of India as "an ally," of which the nation at the time of speaking was ignorant. And his chief brought the native troops to Malta, as we all know, with the object of fighting or overawing the Russians. Considering the lamentable condition that the British army is always in as regards its organisation and numbers, nothing can be more likely than that Indian troops will have to go abroad again some day; but in that case, who are we to send? The Bengal native line, which, with its high caste caprices, has sometimes refused, and is mostly averse to cross the sea; or the Bombay and Madras sepoys who are constantly going to Aden and Burma as a mere matter of their ordinary duty? Moreover, are we to send the sepoys who are best fitted to endure the cold of Europe, or those who are the worst adapted to foreign service? It is notorious that the Bengal sepoys of the plains of Hindustan are, despite their height and outward appearance, anything but remarkable for endurance. Cold they cannot stand, while Madras and Bombay sepoys and sea lascars are almost indifferent to it. Nor is the trouble consequent on the Bengal sepoy's caste customs and prejudices to be overlooked in this matter. Regiments which starve themselves into physical weakness and military inefficiency on board ship, and who must carry their caste prejudices about food and other things to the foreign countries they land on, are not the troops for our Imperial work—if we can get better. They are not to be held in comparison—for foreign service—with the more cosmopolitan Madras and Bombay sepoys, men who will eat thankfully whatever rations they can get, and who are not so unwise as to starve themselves into uselessness on account of caste or any other scruples; indeed, how any Indian statesman, looking upon the three armies, can prefer the Bengal native line to the Bombay and Madras regiments, is a wonder and a marvel. Of course, we refer to general service abroad and everywhere, for the handsome appearance of the Bengal sepoy on his own parade ground in Bengal is neither disputed or denied. The Goorkha regiments and the Sikh cavalry are also excepted as a matter of course; but, as we have said before, Sikhs and Goorkhas are not inexhaustible.

We must warn the unprofessional reader who has any leaning for the Bengal six-foot soldiers he has seen on parade, not to mistake faults of organisation for faults of material in the Bombay and Madras native troops he has inspected. The Madras native army is rendered ridiculous by its dress, but the Madras sepoys are hardy, enduring men, blessed with a courage beyond question. The Bombay native troops are better in appearance than the Madrassees, and are quite equal to them in courage and hardiness. That they have not the advantage of English company leaders, and that their officers and non-commissioned officers, European and native, are older than is necessary, or even prudent, is not their fault, but the fault of organisation. Both armies are capable of great things, and their claims to share equally with the Bengal Presidency, whatever military good the native military exigencies of the Empire has to give, is just and reasonable. Madras regiments already garrison Calcutta. There is nothing, then, to be urged against Bombay and Madras regiments garrisoning places in the North, were the Bengal army reduced to a level with the others. In fact, we could point out, had we space, the political expediency of such a move as we recommend.

The military reader need hardly be told that we put the Bengal Cavalry, Guides, Goorkhas, and what was the Peshawur [Frontier Force out of this consideration, they being special regiments whom it is advisable to retain for special purposes; but if reduction is indeed to be the order of the day, then we say that the Bengal native line should have its turn, and be cut down to the strength of the other armies. It is a less generally useful army than that of Bombay or Madras, and it is not superior to either in any way worth the consideration of a soldier.

WE remarked in our issue of Saturday last that it would be advisable if Government were to take up the prosecution against Nursey Kessowjee, and expressed a hope that Sir Richard Temple would favourably receive the application made by Mr. Mathooradas Lowjee that the Public Prosecutor should be instructed to conduct the case in his stead. We are now glad to learn that Mr. Mathooradas Lowjee has received intimation by telegram that Government are willing to prosecute; and he has been directed to put himself in communication with the Advocate General and the Public Prosecutor at Bombay.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

THE miserable Zulu war has claimed another victim in the person of the Prince Imperial, the generous and high-spirited youth who joined his English comrades in South Africa a few weeks ago, full of hope that, by winning for himself a soldier's name, he might help to redeem the fortunes of his house. It is one of the saddest episodes in history, this wretched ending of a life begun under such splendid auspices, and till lately full of the brightest promise. If there be any truth in the story once current of the malediction uttered against the Imperial family of France by the Empress Charlotte after her husband had been shot in Mexico, surely never was curse more amply or terribly fulfilled. The father dead in exile; the son slain ingloriously by the dubious hand of some Zulu savage; the wife and mother left a childless widow, to mourn for the rest of her days over the past in bitterest anguish of spirit. What tragic poet has given us a more awful illustration of the Fate that overtakes a doomed house? More genuine sympathy will be felt with the unhappy Empress in England than in France, for Her Majesty's subjection to clerical influence had made her unpopular with a large number even of the Imperialist party. For a time the Bonapartists, who have lately been raising their heads high in France again, will be crushed by the loss of the Prince, whom they had all agreed to take as their leader; but it is quite possible that ultimately it may rally again under one of the sons of Prince Napoleon, whose branch of the family has always eschewed clericalism and sought an alliance with the French democracy. It appears from the latest Natal news, to June 3, that the long-talked-of advance of the British troops had at last commenced, so that Lord Chelmsford would have one more opportunity of retrieving his reputation before Sir Garnet Wolseley's arrival. We shall see how he uses it.

I went to the gallery of the House of Lords last night to hear Lord Northbrook's speech on Indian finance. The attendance of peers was but meagre, and consisted almost entirely of Ministers and ex-Ministers. Lord Beaconsfield was present for some time, but left the House quietly before Lord Northbrook had spoken for more than ten minutes, and did not return. The late Governor General of India seems to be much more at home in the House of Lords than on a platform, for he made a vigorous and effective speech, and was at times so earnest and impassioned in manner, especially when denouncing the remission of the import duties on certain cotton goods manufactured in England, that one was quite surprised to see him so transformed. Approving in principle the complete abolition of the cotton duties, he contended that the steps taken by Lord Lytton towards carrying out that policy were objectionable as regards time and manner, and that the constitution of India was strained by the action of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in touching the cotton import revenue this year without the consent of their Councils. Lord Cranbrook was, however, prepared for this attack, and gave it a very conclusive answer. He showed that the policy of abolition had been sanctioned not only by the House of Commons, but by the Marquis of Salisbury and the Council of India in 1877, and that the first step taken in 1878 by the Government of India was therefore strictly constitutional. What has been done this year is simply, he urged, to complete the measure of reform which was attempted last year, in consequence of representations made by the Lancashire manufacturers that it had proved an utter failure. No new policy having been initiated, Lord Cranbrook maintains that there was no straining of the constitution in the determination of the Viceroy to extend the line of remission by means of a simple executive resolution; and all that he did in the matter was to promise him the support of the Cabinet, not of the Secretary of State in Council, in disregarding the opinions of a majority of his Council on the expediency of further remission. As to the legality of the Viceroy's action the opinions of Earl Cairns and Sir Henry Maine are surely worth more than that of Mr. Whitley Stokes, who, besides, admits that the Viceroy did not transgress the letter of the law, but only what Mr. Stokes imagines to have been its intention. I was amused at the scornful emphasis with which Lord Cranbrook quoted a few sentences from Mr. Stokes's Minute, in order to show that that gentleman had been biassed as a lawyer by his prejudices as a protectionist. It appears that Mr. Stokes very foolishly went out of his way to insist that protection alone kept the Bombay mills in existence, that without the import duties the native industry must perish, and that then Manchester would be able to compel India to consume goods even more vilely adulterated than those she exports at present. That a gentleman whom Lord Northbrook described more truthfully than courteously, as having had in his time no political opinions, and being in fact a harmless, necessary drudge, should have quite gratuitously insulted the English manufacturing interest by presenting this odious comparison between English and Indian millowners, only gives force to the old proverb about the result of putting a beggar on horseback. It is a satisfaction to know that Mr. Stokes has simply damned himself by it; and I am surprised that amongst the contemplated reductions of expenditure his office has not yet been included. He is evidently an untrustworthy adviser; and, as he has been superseded with regard to his legislative functions by a Law Commission, it is hard to see what *raison d'être* he has left, unless he is kept in office as the apologist and champion of protection. I cannot help thinking that both Lord Northbrook and Sir William Harcourt are very shortsighted in the views they express as to the independent powers of the Westminster and Indian Councillors. It stands to reason that Parliament never intended, in constituting these Councils, to abandon its own controlling authority, which, by the way, is invoked over and over again in every Session by the malcontents who now denounce the House of Commons for not investing the Alexander Arbuthnots and Whitley Stokeses of India with arbitrary power. Parliament must take to itself more and more the direct and active administration of Indian affairs; and it is the height of absurdity to imagine that the English Ministry, representing Parliament, will allow its decisions to be overridden by a few Indian officials who have no pretensions to rank as imperial statesmen. In the present instance the House of Commons had unanimously resolved that India should not be permitted to levy duties on English manufactures. No Government could hesitate to give effect to this resolution at a time when the manufacturing interest in England was severely depressed, and when the low rate of exchange, which favours Indian producers, acted most injuriously on the import trade of English goods into India. How, then, could the Cabinet hesitate to support Lord Lytton against the Arbuthnots and the Stokeses, who are not enlightened enough to understand that what is good for England in this matter is also good for the people of India, if not for the manufacturers of Bombay? It may be, as Sir William Harcourt says, that, since the Westminster and Indian Councils are not consulted in grave affairs, their services may be dispensed with; and for my part, I think that it is in this quarter that a reduction of expenditure should begin. I am confident that in the India Office alone a saving could be made, without loss of efficiency, that would pay the subsidy of the new Amir of Kabul. By the way, I understood Lord Cranbrook to promise distinctly last night, though this part of his speech is not fully reported to-day, that Sir Andrew Clarke's place as Public Works Minister shall not be filled up when a vacancy occurs next year, at all events by a professional engineer. This will be bad news for Sir Michael Kennedy. With reference to other retrenchments, Lord Northbrook spoke very sensibly about the cruel waste involved in a hasty suspension of all public works, and the Secretary of State agreed with him. An important modification was made in the new policy of admitting natives to high offices, by the announcement that all great administrative appointments will still be kept exclusively for Europeans, and that natives will not be paid European salaries. Lord Cranbrook was very clear as to the necessity of maintaining European supremacy. I was also very pleased to listen to the Secretary of State's eulogium on Bombay, and his spirited protest against proposals to amalgamate the native armies of the three Presidencies, instead of keeping alive a healthy spirit of emulation among them. I fancy you will find the chief military saving attempted will be the reduction of the military strength of Native States; for it is absurd to say, as Lord Northbrook does, that the treaties regulating the number of these forces can never be altered.

One little reform that Lord Northbrook laid great stress upon, the abolition of the duties on manufactured silver plate, will probably be carried out next year, as the House of Commons have reported in favour of it; and it would be a decided encouragement to Indian industry, besides helping to restore silver to its proper value.

Nothing makes a stronger impression now on anyone who has just come home after a few years' absence than the growth of the co-operative store system. How furious the tradesmen are at the success of those stores can be judged by the reports of the evidence given before the Parliamentary Committee. Nor is their irritation unintelligible. As I have said before, there is still evidently plenty of money in England. The theatres and other places of amusement are crammed every night, and at race meetings there is as much betting as ever. But the shops, and especially the fashionable shops in Oxford and Regent Streets, are no longer crowded as they used to be. Competition has told upon them severely. The shopkeepers themselves look as if they had been found out, and sell their goods quite gracefully at a heavy discount to anyone who will buy them. I went into a well-known shop the other day to price somethings I wanted; and the manager asked me if I belonged to the Civil Service Co-operative, as, if I did, I was entitled to a discount of 25 per cent. I said that I did not, but that it seemed to me very bad policy, and most unfair to purchasers, to allow 25 per cent. to men who happened to be members of a particular association, and to charge others a full price. The manager agreed with me that such a practice could not be justified, and said he had told the head of the firm they would have to reduce prices 25 per cent. all round. He added significantly, "It must come to that, in the end, you know; and at any rate you shall have the 25 per cent. if you will take the goods." The sooner it does "come to that," the better for the shop-keeping interest. There can be no doubt that the co-operative stores have done excellent service to the community at large. In our days great fortunes are made, not by wholesale merchants, whose day seems to have gone by, but by retail traders who are able, by means of organisation and capital, to take advantage of the facilities which improved means of communication place at their disposal for conducting on a most extended scale a multitude of petty transactions. Retail traders in England have, consequently, prospered beyond precedent during the last twenty-five years. Custom in London has enabled them to form a virtual combination among themselves for the maintenance of high prices; and the stranger, who is astounded at the proofs he sees around him in and about London of the incalculable wealth of the country, will find on inquiry that the finest houses and gardens in the best situations belong in nine cases out of ten to wealthy retail tradesmen. The co-operative stores are the symbol of the revolt of the salaried classes, with very heavy direct taxation on their incomes, against further subjection to the yoke of these gentry. No doubt the tradesmen have some fair grievances to allege against the stores, such, for instance as their exemption from payment of income-tax; and I am not prepared to say that they are not right in complaining of the devotion by civil servants of many hours that should be at the service of the public to the management of stores in which they have a beneficial interest. These things will, no doubt, be remedied; but then the stores and the tradespeople will be left to fight it out till a fair level of prices is reached. Meanwhile, I hear ominous threats of a determination on the part of the shopkeepers to agitate for the stoppage of all pensions in the Civil Service; and it is not unlikely that the fierce antipathy now felt against the official class will have a considerable influence on the next elections for metropolitan boroughs.

The *Daily Telegraph* alone among the English papers has been good enough to urge on the International Telegraph Conference the expediency of reducing the present high rate for press messages to India. The proceedings of the Conference are secret, but Mr. Pender intimated the other evening in an after-dinner speech that the cable companies are not unwilling, in the public interest, to grant the press quarter rates; and it remains to be seen if the representatives of the Indian Government will support a concession which the Indian Press has for years vainly demanded.

A gentleman unconnected with India, whom I met at dinner a few days ago, asked me if I knew Dr. Birdwood, of the India Office, and what I thought of that gentleman. He explained his motive for asking to be that he had attended a lecture on Indian Pottery given by Dr. Birdwood at a meeting of the Society of Arts, and had been struck by the extraordinary irritation,—"presumption," he said, was the better word,—with which the lecturer repelled any criticisms on the opinions he had formed. On inquiry, I found that Dr. Birdwood had chosen to indulge in some of his usual sneers at the pottery made in the Bombay School of Art, the designs of which, he declared, were merely copied from Doulton's ware. Sir P. Owen, who was in the chair, called upon Mr. Griffiths, of the Bombay School of Art, who happened to be present, and whom he knew, to give the audience any information he could on this matter; and Mr. Griffiths, with some warmth, explained that Dr. Birdwood was ignorant of what he had been talking about. The lecturer would hardly suffer Mr. Griffiths to speak, and had to be called to order several times by the chairman; and his conduct was so rude and arrogant that my informant said he was almost moved to get up himself and demand fair play for the Doctor's critics. A gentleman from Doulton's, who happened to be present, stated that there had been correspondence between his firm and the Bombay School of Art, but that this was the only foundation he knew of for Dr. Birdwood's charges. The odd thing is that the English newspapers, while publishing reports of the lecture, and praising Dr. Birdwood highly, took no notice whatever of the discussion. Dr. Birdwood is a very clever and energetic man; but he ought to be checked in his disposition to pass hasty and prejudiced judgments on the work of men who have not his opportunities of gaining the public ear, but who nevertheless are doing good service to the State in India.

J. M. M.

THE P. AND O. MAIL CONTRACT.

OUR London Commercial Correspondent writes as follows:—A supplementary Treasury Minute relative to the P. and O. mail contract repeats that the speed is to be an average of 11 knots between Suez and Bombay, and 10½ between Suez and Shanghai. The payment is, as previously stated, £370,000 a year, which is £60,000 less than the present rate; and for this sum the company binds itself in penalties to fulfil the terms of the contract; but a clause has been inserted which gives the Postmaster General the option, by notice before the contract begins, of reducing the subsidy to £360,000, no penalties being payable in this case, when default or failure is proved to arise from any cause beyond the company's control. As already noticed, the ratification of the contract is to be opposed in the House of Commons by Sir George Campbell, but he will be defeated as a matter of course.

NOTES FROM LAHORE.

(BY AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 3.

THE "oldest inhabitant" scarcely remembers such an old fashioned and seasonable summer as we are enjoying this year. After an exceptionally severe winter, the hot weather set in late, and tatties and thermantidotes worked famously in the blazing hot winds; then came the "chota bursat," giving us three or four days of delicious relief at the end of May, more hot winds followed, and about the 15th of last month the rains burst, and since then we have had constantly heavy showers, so that most days our houses can be kept open the best part of the day. The thermometer in my drawing-room has never, during the whole season, risen above 87° and that with tatties only to cool the air. And yet we are not happy! Lahore is a feverish and unhealthy place at the best of times, but this year the whole of the Punjab has been, and is more than usually infected with cholera, small-pox, and typhoid, and we have had perhaps more than our share of the two latter scourges. Cholera is just now on the increase in the province, probably due to the rains; and it must be an anxious time for the authorities who are bringing the Kabul columns back through such a stricken district as that between Rawal Pindi and Jhelum; at the latter place, the present terminus of the Punjab Northern State Railway, a Goorkha regiment is stuck fast with cholera, and is suffering heavily. The crops are looking magnificent and promise a sixteen anna harvest; prices are falling gradually, but it is a long look out, I fear, to the return of the halcyon days prior to the Madras famine and the Kabul campaign draining the Punjab of its grain. This time two years ago gram was selling at 50 seers, now it is 16 seers to the rupee.

The trial of Casorati for stabbing a native in the Simla bazaar promises to be the most glaring miscarriage of justice ever perpetrated in this country, and only to be justified as a set off to the celebrated Fuller case. It will scarcely be believed that in a subscription list which has been started in aid of the defence of the accused will be found the names of well nigh all the high officials now congregated at Simla, not even excepting (*mirabile dictu!*) that of Her Majesty's representative himself. Fancy the Queen giving a £10 note in aid of the famous Mr. Peace's defence, and the Home Secretary carrying the list in his pocket and soliciting donations at one of the Princess of Wales' garden parties! And yet this is much what is actually going on at Simla. The ladies have declared for the "poor dear unfortunate pianist;" the *Mutual Adulation Society* have taken him under their ægis, and the subscription list, which should in good truth be printed, swells daily with high and honourable names, such as members of Council, Secretaries to Government, High Court Judges, &c., &c. As I have not seen the paper I am not aware whether the Judge who is to try the case has given his mite in aid of the defence, but as the jury consists only of three members, two of which will be compatriots of the accused, or, at any rate foreigners, the Government advocate, who does *not* belong to the M. A. Society, cannot be very sanguine as to getting a conviction!!

If the special correspondent of the *Daily News* is a wise man he will not revisit India, or at any rate this part of it, for some considerable period, as although morally he has a hide compared with which tanned buffalo skins are but as tissue paper, yet I opine that an *argumentum ad baculum* would prove as unpleasant to him as to less thick-skinned people. Mr. Forbes was received amongst us as a distinguished special correspondent *and* a gentleman; his claims to be considered the first have not been much strengthened of late; that he ever had the slightest right to be treated as the second is conclusively negatived by himself in his article entitled, "Indian Marriage Customs," published in a new periodical called *Time. Maxima reverentia pueris (et puellis) debetur* was Colonel Newcome's motto and that of all gentlemen; it has remained for Mr. Forbes to take advantage of the open and friendly hospitality which he received up here, and to publish the good-humoured joke of the dinner table or the ball-room made in his hearing, in the shape of a scurrilous and scandalous article in which the name of a young lady is introduced so clumsily disguised as to add to the unprovoked insult. I doubt if any editor would have dared to insert such an article, had the scene been laid in Devonshire or Yorkshire; but it appears that nothing is too libellous to be offered to the British public when it relates to its sisters and cousins dwelling under the rule of one himself "*half a satyr*" as Mr. Forbes styles the 'first gentleman in India.'

CRICKET.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS vs. 7TH FUSILIERS.

SPLENDID weather favoured this match, which was played at Colaba yesterday. A very good wicket had been provided, also, and the game altogether was a very enjoyable one. The Captain of the Volunteers' team—Captain Wyer—won the toss and elected to bat, going to the wickets first himself, in company with Captain Tennent. The two made a capital stand, both playing well and carefully, and the score was run up to 46 before Wyer was given out "leg before wicket." Harrington followed, and put on 12 quickly before he was bowled by Landgridge. Mellor then joined Tennent, and they played together till the adjournment for tiffin, when the total stood at 144, of which Tennent had contributed 80. After tiffin the wickets fell rather faster. Tennent was caught and bowled by Landgridge when he had added ten more runs. His innings was an extremely well played one, and fully deserves the bat with which we believe he is to be presented in commemoration of it. Mellor, who was bowled by Benning (underhand) also played a very good innings, and put on the respectable score of 37. A. R. Young was the only other batsman who made any stand, and he did not stay very long, but ran up 14 by some hard hitting. The innings closed about a quarter to four for a total of 199. Before time for drawing stumps (6·30) arrived, the Fusiliers had had two innings, by which they got together a total of 103 (46 and 57).

We hope to see more matches of this kind played. The Fusiliers are apparently not equal at present to the Volunteers, who include several of the best men of the Bombay Gymkhana; but nothing will tend to make them equal so much as playing together. They have evidently got some good material amongst them; and it is only fair to say the ground was much more favourable to the bowlers in the afternoon, when they were in, than in the morning, when the Volunteers were batting. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

Capt Wyer l b w b Helm	11
„ Tennent c and b Landgridge	89
Pte Harrington b Landgridge	12
„ Mellor b Benning	37
Capt Stokes b do.	1
Pte A. R. Young b Landgridge	15
Pte Devlin b do.	3
„ Hensley b Benning	7
„ Alfred Mull b do.	5
„ McMeekin b do.	1
„ Arthur Mull, not out	0
„ Whitehead b Benning	0
b 12, l b 4, w 2	18
	199

FUSILIERS.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Pte Rose b Alfred Mull	4	b Hensley	5
Lnc Corpl Lane b Wyer	9	b Hensley	6
Lt Inglis b Alfred Mull	0	ct Stokes b Wyer	2
Pte Benning b Wyer	1	ct do b do	16
Col Deabeny b Alfred Mull	11	ct Tennent b Hensley	1
Pte Barrell b Wyer	0	b Whitehead	0
Pte Landgridge lbw b Alfred Mull	1	b Wyer	3
Sergt Heywood ht wkt b —	9	b Hensley	1
Pte Dempsey b Alfred Mull	0	l b w b Hensley	1
Corpl Helm b Wyer	0	ct A R Young b do.	5
Major Beauchamp, not out	5	b Wyer	0
Lt Moss ct and b Wyer	1	not out	0
b 1, l b 4	5	b 15, l b 1	16
	46		57

SUICIDE BY A EUROPEAN SOLDIER.

AN inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Station Hospital, Colaba, on view of the body of Robert Hicks, a private in H. M.'s 7th Royal Fusiliers, who committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with his rifle.

Charles Marriot deposed—I am drum major in the 7th Royal Fusiliers. Deceased was a private in the same regiment. His age was about 37 years. His quarters were in the next room to mine. About 8-30 p. m. yesterday I was seated in my room reading when I heard the report of a rifle in the next room. I immediately ran into that room and found the deceased on his cot with the right side of his face and head blown away, and a quantity of brains lying on the floor. This rifle was lying on the body of the deceased, the muzzle pointing upwards towards his face, and the great toe of his right foot was looped into his shoe lace which was attached to the trigger. Deceased was dead. There was nobody in the room except the deceased when I went in. This rifle was examined by private Malooney in my presence, and an empty cartridge case was found in the breech. Every soldier is supplied with 20 rounds of ball ammunition, which is kept in the pouches. The pouch of deceased was searched and one packet of 10 rounds was found in it entire, another packet was loose in his bed containing nine rounds.

Frederick Strong deposed—I am canteen serjeant of H. M.'s 7th Royal Fusiliers. I know the deceased. He was under stoppages for a debt incurred in August last, on account of desertion and fraudulent indictment in H. M.'s 47th Regiment. He received only one rupee a week. About 7-30 p.m. yesterday he came to the canteen bar for a pint of beer. I served him. That was all the liquor he had yesterday evening. At that time he asked me for some advice about his debt; he considered injustice was being done to him, as the amount charged to him now was in excess of that shown in his court martial in England. I explained to him that he had overlooked certain items, and that those formed an excess caused by the rate of exchange. I failed to persuade him he was treated fairly. He came to me a few days ago and complained to me of the conduct of his colour sergeant, who he said he was down on him. Deceased was married with out leave, and his wife died about two years since, leaving two children, who are wholly dependent on their grandfather. He never told me he would commit suicide.

The evidence of Francis Smith, a lance corporal in the same regiment as the deceased, was corroborative.

Dr. Sidney Smith deposed—I have examined the body of the deceased. There is a fracture of the skull; in fact, the whole of the top of the head is blown away, together with the brain and the bones of the right side of the face. From the evidence I have heard, and the appearance of the body, I am of opinion that the cause of death was a gun shot wound and that it was self inflicted.

The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the death of Robert Hicks was caused by his having committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a rifle."

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

DISTURBANCES IN BURMA.

SIMLA, JULY 5.

Serious disturbances in Upper Burma, below Bhamo, are reported.

DR. SMYTH'S MURDER.

SIMLA, JULY 5.

The offenders in the case of Dr. Smyth's murder near Thull were eight in number, all Wattisai Zaimushts who came to thieve and met him in the enclosure.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Advices from Central Asia state that the Russian General Lazaroff has succeeded in diverting the river Attrek to its original outlet near Tchikislar, a Russian military post in the south-east corner of the Caspian.

INDIAN FINANCE.

LONDON, JULY 7.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Stanhope, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question, said the terms of the redemption of the 5 per cent. loan will be issued at the end of the year. The conditions will depend on the state of the Money Market. He also said that it was in contemplation by the Government to issue 3½ per cent. stock with the option to holders of 5 per cent. of conversion of the debt.

THE ARMY DISCIPLINE BILL.

LONDON, JULY 7.

In the House of Commons this evening Colonel Stanley (Secretary for War) announced that it had been decided to confine flogging in the army to offences punishable with death, thus virtually abolishing flogging altogether.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Another long and animated debate took place in the House of Commons last night relating to flogging in the Army, and resulting eventually in a split in the Liberal party. The Extreme Liberals urged the total abolition of flogging. Mr. Chamberlain (junior member for Birmingham) accused the British Government of a breach of faith. The Marquis of Hartington both dis agreed with, and disavowed the remarks that fell from, Mr. Chamberlain.

IMPORT DUTIES IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, JULY 8.

The Ministerial decree of Prince Bismarck's, relating to the increased import duties on tea and coffee, is to be applied immediately.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 7.

Incendiary fires in different parts of Russia have again commenced. The city of Irkutsh has been partially destroyed by incendiarism.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left to-day.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left yesterday.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.	
Fair Dhollera	5 7-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76¾
4½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	116⅜
Bar Silver	51⅜

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 8.

CANNANORE, 5-22 p.m.—Weather clear; wind N. E.

KARWAR, 5-15 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W. 4; thermometer 84·4; barometer 29·818. Fall of rain 2 cents.

MANGALORE, (7th) 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind N. W. strong. Fall of rain 25 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W.; thermometer 95; barometer 29·75.

VENGORLA, 5-6 p.m.—Weather variable; wind S. W. light; thermometer 83. Fall of rain 35 cents.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 8, 6-30 A. M.

French Mail steamer Yangtse from China arrived.

GALLE, JULY 8, 9 A. M.

French Mail steamer Meinam from Calcutta arrived.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cnt.		Fort. In. cnt.		Byculla. In. cnt.	
Total previously registered	23	63	[illegible]	10	37	[illegible]
7 Monday	0	1				
8 Tuesday	......		[illegible]		[illegible]	
Total	23	64	26	10	[illegible]	98
Fall up to 8th July 1878	42	35	47	10	45	96

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a.m. of Sunday, the 6th instant, was 86 inches and 87 cents. The height of water in the Lake was 36·45.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 13-16 to ⅞d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 1-16 to ⅛d.	"
Credits,	6 " "	1s. 8 1-16d.	"
Documents,	6 " "	1s. 8⅛d.	"
France	3 " "	2·12	"

ACCOUNTS regarding the discussion in the German Parliament on the Silver Question are to hand by yesterday's mail. Herr von Delbruck brought forward a question of which notice had been given, asking whether the Government contemplated any modification in the March laws establishing a gold standard. Prince Bismarck, in reply, said he did not know the views of the Federal Governments upon the question; but, speaking for himself personally, he thought it inexpedient to commit himself to an expression of opinion upon a subject of such moment. All that had been done was to order the suspension of the silver sales pending a rise in price.

THE Town Council, at their meeting held yesterday, resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction an extra grant of Rs. 4,414 from the surplus cash balance for laying a six-inch water main from Bhuleshvar Road along the Girgaon Back Road to Jugonnath Sadashew Street, situated nearly opposite the bungalow of the Hon'ble Morarjee Gooldas. The Council resumed the consideration of Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee's notice of motion that "the Municipal Commissioner be requested to assess separately, for the purposes of Municipal revenue, all lands let out by their owners on lease." After a lengthy discussion, on which some light was thrown by an important letter received from Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., the Council unanimously resolved to take the opinion of counsel as to whether or not the owner who leases his ground to a tenant should be taxed separately for Municipal purposes distinctly from the tenant who builds a house on such rented land; or if the two interests are to be taxed together, whether the incomes of both the landlord and the tenant are to be added together for the purposes of Municipal taxation. The Chairman made a statement regarding the income and expenditure of the Municipal fund for the last six months, which was considered very satisfactory.

ACCORDING to a rumour, to which some credence is attached, one of the reforms to be made in the Indian army will result in the commands of native regiments becoming five-year appointments.

THE telegraph laying expedition is not expected to start till after Major Cavagnari is settled at his new Residency. It will be desirable in the first instance to get arrangements made, through the Amir, for the protection of the line, which crosses country where the tribes would naturally be disposed to mischief.

ON the authority of the *Pall Mall Gazette* the Committee which have been charged to inquire into the present expenditure and organisation of the Indian army will be composed as follows:—Major General Lumsden, Adjutant-General in India; Major-General Roberts; Colonel Baker, C. B., Military Secretary to the Viceroy; Colonel MacGregor, Deputy Quarter-Master-General; Major Newmarch, Mr. Bernard, and lastly delegates of the Governors of Madras and Bombay. Sir Ashley Eden, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, has been appointed President of the Committee, and Captain Collen, of the Government Secretariat, will act as secretary.

THE *London Gazette* just to hand states that it is her Majesty's intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Redvers H. Buller, C.B., 60th Rifles; Major William K. Leet, 1st Battalion 13th Regiment; Surgeon-Major James Henry Reynolds, Army Medical Department; Lieutenant Edward S. Browne, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment; and Private Wassall, 80th Regiment, for their gallant conduct during the recent operations in South Africa.

WE publish this morning numerous telegrams from the seat of war, but they mostly treat of reconnaissances and preparations for an advance. General Newdigate's division crossed the Buffalo River on the 29th of May, and reached Koppe Alleine the same evening. A permanent camp was to be formed there, and a further advance was expected to be made on the 2nd of June. Usitwongua, another envoy from Cetewayo, had reached Fort Chelmsford, and John Dunn had gone to confer with him. The Zulu King's sincerity in his peace overtures was still distrusted. It was stated that he had sent messengers to Delagoa Bay to obtain ammunition, but their requests were refused. A disaster had occurred to our colonial forces in Basutoland. At half-past two on the morning of May 29 a troop of Yeomanry, belonging to the forces investing the Morosis Mountain, was surprised by the Basutos, who drove in the sentries, engaged six men in their tents, and dangerously wounded fifteen others. The enemy were pursued and heavy loss inflicted upon them.

IT has of late been very clearly shown that by chambering a gun, or, in other words, by enlarging the portion of bore containing the charge, and by increasing the charge of powder, a much higher velocity can be imparted to the projectile, and consequently the power of the gun greatly augmented, without increasing the strain on the piece. A 6-inch gun, for instance, has been recently constructed, weighing only 4 tons, but firing a charge of 36 lb. of powder, with a projectile of 80lb., which has proved itself to be nearly as powerful a weapon as the 9 inch service gun, weighing 12 tons and firing 70 lb. of powder. In a paper published in the "Proceedings of the Royal Engineers' Institute," it is stated that other guns designed on the same principle will shortly be constructed; and it is anticipated that one of these new pieces with a bore of 10-inch diameter and of about 15 tons weight, will be able to take the place of the 12½-inch or 38-ton gun as an armour piercing weapon in our forts. In order, however, that all the increase of power derivable from the adoption of this principle of chambering may be obtained, it is also necessary to materially increase the length of the bore to allow of the whole of the increase charge of powder being consumed in it; and this, the writer of the paper referred to suggests, furnishes another argument in favour of the substitution of breech for muzzle loading ordnance. A 10-inch gun on the new system, for instance, will be 3 feet 6 inches longer than the service 12½-inch or 38-ton gun; and the extreme difficulty, if not impossibility, of loading so long a piece at the muzzle would preclude its being used in our casemates without crippling its efficiency by shortening the bore.

THE case of the "Empress *versus* Ganu," in which the defendant appealed against a decision of the Joint Magistrate at Calicut, fining him Rs. 1,000 for contempt of court, has been settled by Mr. H. Wigram, the Sessions Judge of the District, who has modified the sentence to a fine of Rs. 100.

THE road beyond Lundi Kotal and on to Daka is reported to be very much infested by robbers at present.

IT has been ascertained that the marauders who murdered Dr. Smyth were a party of Wallazai Zaimushts, eight in number.

THE experimental cultivation of cinchona in the highland taluq of the North Arcot district is to be tried at the suggestion of His Grace the Governor. The Conservator of Forests has been instructed to forward to Mr. Sheffield, the Deputy Conservator, a supply of seed and two wardian cases of plants.

THE withdrawal of fire arms from the ryots is already, we hear, occasioning damage and loss to crops. One gun per hamlet is not a sufficient provision against the ravages in the field of such animals as wild pigs and sambur. The Hill ryots purpose petitioning His Grace the Governor to relax the provisions of the Arms Law, or rather the Magisterial interpretations of its provisions.

A BRANCH meeting of the Western India Rifle Association will be held at Bhusaval, Khandesh, on the same days that the meeting is fixed to take place at Poona, viz., 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd August. Captain H. T. Ferguson, G. I. P. R. Vols., has been appointed Local Secretary, and it is anticipated that there will be a number of competitors at this station, which is conveniently situated, and has a range of 1,000 yards.

MR. HENRY HUMPHREYS, late Postmaster of Negapatam, has been convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, for having committed criminal breach of trust by a public servant in respect of the sum of Rs. 400. The accused was for a long time employed in the General Post Office, Madras, previous to his appointment in the mofussil.

MR. RUGOOPUTROW KRISTNA, a railway contractor, has completed two buildings at the Dhond Railway station, one a medical dispensary, and the other a library, the cost of which is about Rs. 5,000, and about Rs. 50 per mensem has been allotted for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the medical dispensary. A relief house has also been built by the same gentleman, where about one hundred infirm and helpless persons are fed daily; each male adult being provided with a cumblie, bundee and dhoter; a female, sarree and cholee, and child, a dhoter and bandee.

COMMENTING upon the recent outbreak of cholera which has occurred in the Kurrachee Jail, the *Beacon* says:—We believe it was intended to remove all sick prisoners to the Moach, where they were to be quartered under canvas. The intention has been abandoned. The sanitary arrangements of the Jail are most perfect and unexceptionable, and the surprise felt is at cholera making its appearance in a penitentiary which for cleanliness is unequalled by any other in this Presidency. If want of sanitation or dirt engenders cholera, as they are popularly said and believed to do, what becomes of such a theory when applied to the recent outbreak in the Kurrachee Jail? Four cases out of eleven terminated, we learn, fatally.

THE Amir Yakub Khan has appointed Sirdar Mahomed Hussain Khan, son of Wazir Futteh Khan, to the Governorship of Jallalabad. The Sirdar bears a high character for justice, kindliness, and toleration, and it seems that he is really popular in his new post. It is well, however, that he is a man of exceptional firmness also—for it is rumoured that jealousies between the Hindus and Mussulmans of the city have been unusually apparent of late. Not many days ago the Kazi of Jallalabad issued an order to the effect that Hindus must wear their head-dress of a distinctive colour. Some disturbance between the Hindus and Mahomedans was the result. The Sirdar, however, has punished the Mahomedan rioters, reprimanded the Kazi, and permitted the Hindus to consult their individual tastes in the matter of colour.

AT a recent meeting of the Commissioners of the Madras Municipality there was an important discussion in connexion with the collection of the Imperial licence-tax. Mr. Burrowes, the President, explained that last year the gross collections amounted to Rs. 74,000, net Rs. 65,127; Government allowed 10 per cent. in 1878 for collecting; this year only allowing 7 per cent. In 1878 the cost of the collection was 12 per cent. It is estimated that in future years it will be 9. A very large sum will have to be contributed from the local funds to make up the shortcoming in the estimate for the licence-tax. It is found by experience that they could not collect more than 50 to 60 per cent., and if Government, as was the case last year, again serve the Municipality with notice to pay Rs. 1,24,000, whereas the net collections only amount to Rs. 64,000 the Municipality will stand to lose Rs. 64,000. It was resolved to petition Government to relieve the Municipality of the duty of licence-tax collection and conduct altogether.

A REPORT of the Lahore Central Museum has been published, the contents of which ought to be read with pleasure; for it shows that institution to be in a very flourishing condition. There were over 162,500 native visitors to the Museum during the year, and their behaviour even on holidays was generally good. There was only one theft during the twelve months, that of a bamboo tube worth two annas, and this was committed on a Mohurrum day. The Buddhist sculptures in the Museum are being photographed, much of the work being done in the Lahore School of Art, with the excellent idea of teaching the pupils photography. The Buddhist sculptures are also being moulded, and casts are taken. The Lieutenant-Governor has ordered that the photographs and casts shall be offered for sale, by which means a welcome addition will doubtless be made to the income of the Museum. Many objects of interest have been given during the year; while amongst those which have been purchased is a string of imitation pearls manufactured at Paris.

THE Suddur Court of Sind has dismissed with costs, the appeal of Mr. Thawurdass Khemchand, a merchant of Kurrachee, against the decision of the District Court in the suit brought against him for the recovery of damages of the amount of Rs. 27,008—the value of plaintiffs' share of the ship Fatta Mana which was wrecked in July, 1871. In the course of his analysis of the arguments of counsel, Judge Baker paid a tribute to the shrewdness of Mr. Tolaram Suchanand who represented Mr. Thawurdass originally in the lower Court. The learned Judge's remarks, it is reported, on being telegraphed to Hyderabad, gladdened the hearts of Mr. Tolaram's numerous "friends and admirers," who chanted a chorus of jubilation, and carried that gentleman through the city in triumph on their shoulders. Mr. Thawurdass intends appealing now to the Privy Council through his solicitor, Mr. Leggett.

THE annual report of the Madras Female Normal School has been published. During the year there were in the "Normal class" twenty pupils, viz., six East Indians, eight Native Christians, and 6 caste girls, and in the "Practising School" sixty-six pupils against sixteen and forty-nine, respectively, in 1877-78. For the Teachers' certificate examination five students from the Normal class passed in the first grade, and one in the second grade; from the Practising school five passed the first grade and three the second grade. These results must be considered highly satisfactory. The Government approve a suggestion of the Inspector of Schools that ability to read, write, and speak Tamil or Telugu as well as English should be a condition for the grant of a stipendiary scholarship, and that those unable to fulfil the condition should receive free scholarships. The Government also agree with the Inspector of Schools that it is important to keep clearly in view the original object of the school, and not allow it to be obscured by other objects, however desirable they may in themselves be. This remark has reference to the fact that besides the regular work of the school, eleven girls of the Military Asylum attend the method and criticism lessons once a week, and a similar arrangement is about to be carried out in connexion with the Civil Asylum.

GOVERNMENT have ruled that officers in Kurram, at Thull, and at stations north of Jacobabad, may have 90 (instead of 60) days' privilege leave.

THE New High Commissioner of Cyprus, General Biddulph, has left Constantinople without coming to an arrangement with the Porte as to the amount of the surplus revenue of Cyprus to be paid to England.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN RICHARDSON AULDJO, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Myrtlebank, Scotland, on the 14th ultimo, in his fifty-fifth year. He obtained his first commission in 1844, and served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845 and 1846, and in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, including the battles of Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Gujerat, for which he received a medal, with two clasps. He served also during the Indian Mutiny, for which he received a medal.

WHILE the troops were returning from a review which had been held by the King of Spain, an awkward accident happened. The contents of two artillery ammunition waggons exploded, an artillery man being killed and several persons wounded.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra steamer Clan Alpine, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 10 a. m.

THERE will be tent-pegging on the *maidan* opposite the Gymkhana to-morrow evening, weather permitting. Seats will be provided for ladies and members of the Gymkhana. Spears can be obtained at the pavilion.

THE s.s. India, Anchor Line of steamers, which left Rasook on Sunday, 22nd ultimo, made the passage across to Aden against the full force of the S. W. monsoon in eight days. It is the fastest passage that has ever been made during the monsoon season by any steamer, we believe. The weather she experienced was very severe. She sailed the same day for Liverpool.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION TO THE TRAMWAY LINE.—Yesterday, a Mahomedan named Hussein Ebramjee, was fined Rs. 5 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for placing a stone on the tramway rails.

HOUSE TRESPASS.—A Hindu, named Hunmunta Manajee, was yesterday fined Rs. 10, or in default fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W Webb, for trespassing in the dwelling house of Motiram Tooljaram.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Hindu woman, named Gunga, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold neck ornament, valued Rs. 18. She was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Two noted characters, named Gubboo Mooljee and Assum Killa, were yesterday each sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Nana Morojee, for being found loitering in a public place, and failing to render a satisfactory account of themselves.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Suddoo Bapoo, a servant in the employ of Captain J. Dixon, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of criminal breach of trust in respect of currency notes to the value of Rs. 600, the property of prisoner's master. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING.—A Parsi, named Ardaseer Merwanjee *alias* Shaik Abdool Hoosein, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of dishonestly causing two Hindu shopkeepers, named Narayen Jadowjee and Luckmidass Virjee, to deliver to him sundry articles of the value of Rs. 110. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee in the new Secretariat to-morrow, the 10th inst., for examination in native languages:—Hindustani.—Lieut. W. S. L. Chase, 28th N. I., Lieut. H. W. Seymour, 16th N. I., Lieut. C. Stuart, 2nd P. Cavalry, Sub-Lieut. A. F. Mockler, 35th Madras N. I., Lieut. W. N. Justice, 21st N. I., and Lieut. T. A. Gavin, 15th Hussars. Persian.—Lieut. J. S. King, 2nd (P. W. O.) Grenadiers.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley:—

TRICUM PURSHOTUM VS. MESSERBAI.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, on behalf of the plaintiff, asked for a month's postponement on the ground that his client was unavoidably absent from Bombay, and that he had received no proper instructions. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

NEWBOW RAMGOPAL AND OTHERS VS. SHAMJEE VEERJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, on behalf of the plaintiffs, applied for a fortnight's postponement on the ground that it was found necessary to make the Offical Assignee a party defendant. The application was granted.

The following cases were disposed of by Sir Charles Sargent:—

GUNGABAI VS. KHATAO NATHU AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. Turner, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Dinsha, for the defendant. Mr. Lang said a certain translation was not ready; and as the case was likely to take half a day, he asked that it should stand after the part heard case. Mr. Mayhew said, if his Lordship looked at the plaint, he would find that the case would not take two minutes. After some discussion, the case was transferred to the long causes list; costs to be costs in the cause.

PURMANANDAS JEEVUNDAS VS. KESSOWJEE NAIK.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 1,05,000 from the defendant who had stood guarantee for his son in respect of a mortgage of shares with the plaintiff. Mr. Jardine (for Mr. Macpherson), instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little for the defendant, said it was never intended that this case should come on as a short cause. On the 17th ult. the plaintiff was allowed to withdraw his suit and to file a fresh suit; and it had been put down as a short cause. The same questions would arise at the hearing as in the other case; and the court would have to consider at least three important questions. After some discussion, the case was transferred to the long causes list. Plaintiff to pay the defendant's costs of the day.

YULE REMEMBER ME.

Sir Juan Strachey's song from the Grand Opera of 'Le Budgete.'

When other lands and other wants
The licence tax shall need,
And language twisted scarcely grants
A *licence* for the deed.
Then when perfidious lenders frown,
I spent right merrily
The famine fund, I need not say,
Oh Yule, remember me.

When I with calm deceit shall slight
The pledges lately given,
With prayerful hopes that to do right
I shall be helped by heaven,
My hollow dodge you're sure to twig
My shameless tricks to see,
And dub me a financial "prig"
When Yule remember me.—*Charivari*.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 20TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Thibet, Commander J. H. Torbock, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, with the English Mails of the 20th June. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs Scott and infant; Mr and Mrs R Young; Store Sgt H Staff; Band Master J King.

FROM BRINDISI.

Lt Genl Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, K C S I, Roy Eng; Col Reid; Mrs Chaffey; Mrs James Phillips; Mr W A Carbery; Mr Troward; Mr Stewart.

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs. Arthur Lloyd Clay; Miss Bird.

FROM SUEZ—(ex Marseilles)—Mr and Mrs G P Johnstone.

FROM ADEN.

Mr Cowasjee Dinshaw and servant; Mrs R Byramjee; Mrs D Byramjee; 15 natives on deck.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM 13TH TO THE 20TH JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince of Wales visited Norwich on Tuesday and laid the foundation-stone of a new hospital. The next day the Prince inspected the Norfolk Artillery Militia and the local Artillery and Rifle Volunteer Corps at Yarmouth.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in London on Tuesday from Berlin.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught went to Aldershot on Saturday, where the Duke has resumed command of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Cabinet Councils were held on Saturday and yesterday, at which all the Ministers were present.

The House of Lords re-assembled on Friday, but the sitting was brief and the business transacted purely formal. On Tuesday, the Racecourses (Metropolis) Bill was passed through Committee. Lord Salisbury, in reply to a question, said there had been an irregularity in cutting off the beards of two Greek priests imprisoned at Famagusta in Cyprus. Last night Lord Northbrook, in the course of a long speech approved the reduction of expenditure in India, but objected to the removal by the Home Government of the import duties upon cotton goods. Lord Cranbrook vindicated the action of the Government, which was adversely criticised by Lord Lawrence, to whom Lord Salisbury replied.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Colonel Stanley stated that it had been decided to allow men of the First Class Army Reserve to volunteer to rejoin the colours. Mr. Baillie-Cochrane called attention to the great increase of local rates in the metropolis, and the inadequate control exercised over the vestries. After considerable discussion Mr. Cross said the subject would be fully considered. Mr. Baxter then addressed the House upon the subject of requiring the Government to compel railway companies to adopt continuous brakes, but Lord Sandon was of opinion that it would be imprudent for the Government to undertake to determine the particular kind of brake to be used. On Monday, Mr. Bourke, replying to Mr. Otway, said the Government did not consider it expedient at present to produce further papers relating to Egyptian affairs. The House then went into Committee upon the Army Estimates, and the discussion was protracted by the minute criticisms of several Irish members. Eventually the votes for the Militia, the Yeomanry, and the Volunteer forces were agreed to. On Tuesday, at the early sitting the flogging clause of the Army Discipline Bill was again discussed and ultimately an amendment to reduce the *maximum* of lashes from 50 to 25 was assented to by the Government. At the evening sitting Sir W. Harcourt made a long speech in condemnation of the conduct of the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy in overruling the decision of the Councils. Mr. E. Stanhope replied that the present Government had only followed the practice of their predecessors. At Wednesday's sitting, Mr. Delahunty's Bill to abolish £1 notes in Ireland was rejected, and Sir A. Gordon's Bill to exempt from duty guns used for destroying ground game and vermin was "talked out." Last night the discussion in Committee of the Army Discipline Bill was resumed, and occupied nearly the entire sitting.

Earl Derby presided at the dinner of the Lancashire Farmers' Club on Saturday, and expressed a belief that prospects were brightening, and that the concurrence of bad harvests with commercial depression and war-like undertakings might be regarded as not likely to recur.

Mr. F. A. Bosanquet, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Worcester, in succession to the late Mr. Streeten.

Mr. A. L. Smith, of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed to the post of Junior Counsel to the Treasury, in succession to Mr. Bowen, appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench.

At the annual meeting, held on Tuesday, of the National Society, the report showed that the subscriptions to Church schools in England and Wales amounted last year to £613,000, and the average attendance of children had risen to 1,368,000, being an increase on the preceding year of 95,000.

About 2,000 colliers have struck in the Tamworth district against a reduction of wages.

Mr. Fisher, County Court Judge, to whom the question had been referred as arbitrator, has decided in favour of the operative painters of Bristol who resisted a reduction of wages, and the employers have accepted the decision.

A sculling race for the championship was rowed on Monday, on the Tyne, by Edward Hanlan, of Canada, and William Elliott, of the Tyne. The former was successful, winning easily.

A steam boiler burst, on Monday, at a paper-mill at Kersley, near Bolton. One man was killed and five others seriously injured.

Robert Thorneley, a pawnbroker at Gorton, has been committed for trial upon a charge of murdering his wife by cutting her throat.

Upon the Stock Exchange there have not been important fluctuations. Consols at one time went below 97, but have since improved to 97½. Home railway stocks were flat a greater part of the week, but have recovered a little, only to close with a dull tone all round. Prices of Egyptian stocks are pretty well maintained by speculation; but there has otherwise been a flat tendency among foreign bonds.

OBITUARY.—Maj.-Gen. J. R. Auldjo, Ben. Ret.; Col. A. C. Scott, Ben. Ret.; Col. E. M. Ryan, Ben. S. C.; Lieut.-Col. W. K. Loyd, Mad. Ret.; the Right. Hon. Sir T. A. Larcom, Bart.; T. McDermond, Ret. Pilot, Ben. Estab.; Rear-Admiral H. F. McKillop, C. B.; G. M. W. Sandford, late M.P.; J. Farrer, late M.P.

Further intelligence has been received from Cape Town up to May 27. Lord Chelmsford reports that the commissariat arrangements would be sufficiently complete to enable his force to advance on June 1. Sir Bartle Frere was about to return to Cape Town.

The British troops have now quitted the Afghan territory, except a small force at Daka, which will also shortly be withdrawn. Unfortunately, there has been considerable sickness, caused by the march during the hot season, and the 10th Hussars and the Rifle Brigade have especially suffered.

The Amir Yakub Khan has left Gandamak for Kabul, and Major Cavagnari, after a conference with the Viceroy at Simla, will proceed to the Afghan capital.

In the French Senate, on Saturday, the subject of allowing the sittings of the Chambers to be held in Paris was debated, and upon a division the proposal was carried by 149 against 130. In the Chamber of Deputies there were very disorderly scenes on Monday and Tuesday, M. Paul de Cassagnac in his opposition to the Government University Education Bill eliciting a vote of censure, and M. Gambetta on the succeeding day being reproached with the suppression of passages from the official report deserving further condemnation.

A Ministerial crisis at Constantinople has been impending from the expected recall of Mahmoud Nedim Pasha and the consequent fall of Khaireddin Pasha; but the latest reports indicate a continuance in power of the present Ministry.

All the Great Powers having protested against the Khedive's recent proceedings, the Viceroy has yielded to the pressure applied, and it is announced that he has undertaken that the European bondholders shall receive full payment of interest, and has cancelled his decree of April 22. It is believed that the French Government has urged upon the Khedive the necessity of retiring from the Viceroyalty.

Some fresh stringent regulations for the control and conduct of students in Russian public schools have been issued. A tax-receiver's office at Kherson has been robbed of a million and a half of roubles, the thieves having undermined the place and effected an entrance into the cellars.

The eruption of Mount Etna has subsided, but it has been followed by earthquakes, which have caused great loss of life and destruction of property. There have been renewed anti-tax riots at Catalabiano, and several lives have been lost, the military having fired upon the crowds.

A rupture between the Argentine Confederation and Chili is regarded as imminent, the former State having repudiated the treaty settling the Patagonian frontier.

THE BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE forty-seventh half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway was held on the 20th ult., at the City Terminus Hotel, Lieutenant-Colonel P. T. French (chairman) presiding. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the half-year dealt with in the report was the less favourable of the two, because it included those months in which the monsoon prevailed. Their prosperity would also have been affected by the liquidations which had occurred during the past year, and by the failure of the crops. The net decrease in the earnings was £45,914 compared with 1877, but the main cause of this was the diminished receipt for rolling stock loaned or transferred with loads to other lines, due to the cessation of famine pressure. Since the reduction in the third-class fares, the third-class passengers had largely increased in number. The progress made with the Narbada Bridge was most satisfactory, and the directors looked for the completion of the State line to connect Ahmedabad with the north-west, via Ajmere by the end of next year, and from this source they expected a surplus profit. Already the State line running from Delhi to Ajmere was unequal to the demand upon it. Colonel John Pitt Kennedy, their consulting engineer and one of the founders of the company, had been obliged to resign his appointment owing to failing health, and the board proposed, in view of the high services Colonel Kennedy had rendered the concern, that a grant of £1,000 should be made to him. He was glad to be able to say, in conclusion, that there was a mild revival of trade. The returns for the period beginning on the 1st of January and ending on the 17th of May this year amounted to £330,511 as compared with £290,612 for the same period last year and £337,650 in 1877, the last being the best year they had had. The motion for the adoption of the report was seconded by Mr. William Hartridge, deputy-chairman, and carried. Viscount Gort and Mr. W. Harridge, the retiring directors, were re-elected, as was Mr. Francis Cooper, the auditor. Colonel Nevill, before the proceedings terminated, referred specially to the valuable aid afforded to the line by Colonel Kennedy. A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors was then passed.

THE ZULU WAR.

MESSAGE FROM LORD CHELMSFORD.

ANOTHER BRITISH SURPRISE.

FATAL CONFLICT WITH BASUTOS.

Standard's Special Correspondent with General Wood.

MUNDHLA HILL, May 31.

GENERAL WOOD has learned from a Zulu spy, who has been to Ulundi and left on the 22nd inst., that Cetywayo has solemnly sworn before the people that he will never accept our terms while he has a single man left capable of bearing arms.

The spy reports that at the time that he was there, there were no regiments assembled at Ulundi, but that the order for all the forces to gather there was daily expected. Most of the Zulu regiments are mustered at their respective kraals, and their orders at present are that they are to oppose our progress by attacking our columns on the march, but that they are not on any account to attempt an attack upon our entrenched positions.

The Zulus are in ignorance of any attempt at negotiation upon the part of Cetywayo, and regard him as being determined to fight to the death. Nyamanzane and seven other chiefs were at Ulundi. Dabulamanzi was not there nor was he expected there, but the spy did not hear any reports of his death.

Upon his way back from Ulundi the spy saw scouts on the hills watching for the advance of the column across the Tunji to Mayeni.

The 80th Regiment, 380 men strong, with four Gatling guns, has joined us, and we move a stage farther into Zululand to-morrow. The transport difficulties have been lightened by the simple expedient of putting the horses upon half rations, a step which diminishes the amount of forage to be carried, but will not increase the efficiency of the horses.

UMYAYANA CAMP, June 2.

A terrible shock was given to the whole force yesterday by the news that the Prince Imperial had been killed. At first the news was hardly credited, but it turned out to be too true.

The Prince had gone out scouting with Bettington's Horse, and had been out with them upon two previous occasions without the exchange of a shot with the enemy.

The first news of this lamentable event was received by General Wood, who was out on a reconnaissance rather late in the afternoon, when at a point some six miles from camp he met Captain Carey and four men of Bettington's Horse riding at the top of their speed.

They reported that some five miles further on they had off-saddled for an hour close to a mealie field. They had seen no Zulus whatever, and had no apprehension of an attack.

They rested for an hour and then saddled up again. Some of them were just mounting when a party of Zulus rushed out of the field hard by, fired a volley, and rushed forward with their assegais.

"Everyone" set spurs to his horse and dashed off out of fire. When they met again they found that the Prince Imperial, two troopers of Bettington's Horse, and a Kaffir were missing.

By the aid of his glasses General Wood saw a party of some twenty or thirty of the enemy retiring across a hill some seven miles distant. They were driving three horses before them.

The greatest sorrow was felt on receipt of the sad news, for the Prince, by his unaffected manner and desire to be friendly with every one, had made himself very popular.

This morning Colonel Buller's Horse have started to search for his body.

(*Standard's Special Correspondent with General Newdigate.*)

ITELEZI HILL, JUNE 1.

A most serious and unfortunate occurrence has taken place to-day. The Prince Imperial, who was always desirous to be actively employed, was anxious to join Lieutenant Carey of the 98th, who was starting with six men of Bettington's Horse on a reconnoitering expedition. The Staff objected to his going, but he laughingly overruled their wishes and started.

Ten miles in advance of this place they reached a kraal some two miles from Inshallami Mountain, in the direct route to Inyoyani. Here they dismounted, unsaddled their horses, and rested for an hour.

As they were in the act of resaddling their horses to return Lieutenant Carey suddenly exclaimed that he saw the black faces of the Zulus peering out between the maize stalks all round. The Prince, looking round said "I see them too."

All leaped upon their horses and rode off amidst a sudden volley of musketry from the Zulus, who, as soon as they saw them mounting, rushed forth on all sides from the maize.

Three hundred yards distant was a Donga, or deep cutting. Carey, who narrated the story to me, says that following two of Bettington's Horse, he arrived safe across the Donga, and on looking behind him saw the Prince's riderless horse close upon him.

The Prince must have fallen off close to the kraal.

Two of Bettington's men were also killed.

To-night a large force of mounted men leave camp, and will endeavour to recover the body.

Great sorrow prevails in the camp, and the head-quarters are blamed for allowing the Prince to go out with so small a force. It was natural that he should like to go; but he ought to have been peremptorily stopped from running into unnecessary danger.

The spot where the Prince was killed lies within four miles of Wood's force, which is now encamped five miles on our left flank.

INSHALAZAI, June 2.

At seven this morning General Marshall took two squadrons of Lancers and one of Dragoon Guards, and arriving at the kraal where the surprise took place, at nine o'clock, they found the body of the Prince lying in the cutting, stripped of his clothing save one necklet and a locket. He had seventeen assegai wounds in the body and one through the left eye.

It seemed, as far as could be made out, that in attempting to mount his horse he had grasped the saddle flap, which tearing in his hands, threw him backwards. His horse escaped his hold and, pursued by the Zulus, he followed the others who were escaping, as far as the Donga on foot were he was overtaken and slain.

The two men of Bettington's Horse were found dead on the rear and right of him. One Basuto belonging to the escort is missing.

The cavalry brought in the body of the Prince with all military honours in presence of a general parade of the division.

The body was despatched, under an escort, towards the rear, for transmission home.

LANDSMAN DRIFT, May 29.

To-morrow the 1st Brigade of Newdigate's command moves to Koppie Allein. The whole force will follow on Wednesday, and will remain for five days there. They will throw up entrenchments. As the cavalry are not being permitted to scout independently, information cannot be obtained, but to-day Quartermaster General Harrison is laying telegraphic communication between Koppie Allein and Ladysmith. There are now plenty of supplies at the front, and no reason whatever for further delay except a fear of the responsibility of ordering an advance.

The column which moves forward to-morrow consists of one troop of the 17th Lancers, with native scouts in front and flank, five companies 1-24th, and a field battery, the 58th, and Harness's battery of artillery. The 80th move to join Wood, with a battery and four Gatlings, at Mandhla Hill. Two companies of the 1-24th will occupy this place.

MAY 30.

Yesterday Lord Chelmsford, having received satisfactory reports from Colonel Alexander that the Dragoons, having scouted the country thoroughly round Koppie Allein, had found it quite clear of the enemy started at seven in the morning.

The advance guard was formed of the left wing of the Lancers, with Shepstone's Horse keeping on their right flank and the Native Carbineers on their left. The Lancers were followed by the 1-24th, the 58th, No. 5 Battery, the 2d Company of the Royal Engineers, and Bengough's Battalion of men of the Native Contingent, making a total of 1425 infantry and 1500 mounted Europeans, and 1400 horses and 900 native levies, to which must be added the troops now at Conference Hill and Doornberg, consisting of the 94th and 2-21st, which will raise the strength of the second column of advance under Newdigate to 5730 infantry, 1660 mounted men, and 1780 horses.

The general plan of the advance, and of Lord Chelmsford's campaign, is as follows:—The extreme left is at Luneberg in the Transvaal; our extreme right at the mouth of the Tugela. Wood with 2700 men, leaves five days hence for Mundhla Hill and in five marches strikes the road leading from Isandula to the Hill of Ibabanango, and occupies a position four miles north-east of that place, on the direct road to Ulundi.

Newdigate's Division, leaving Koppie Allein, marches in four days on Inthalbonnkosi Mountain, and from there on Ibabanango, where a great depot will be formed. One Brigade of the First Division, under Colonel Clarke, will endeavour to reach the main road to Ulundi at St. Paul's.

The weakness of this plan of advance is that Lord Chelmsford pushing forward the right shoulder of the second column completely uncovers over 90 miles of the Natal frontier on its most vulnerable side. This is only guarded by natives, who would be sure to bolt, and an invasion by Cetywayo would, therefore, be a matter of the greatest ease and simplicity. The best and safest line of advance was clearly by Middledrift, this being a straight line permitting communications being kept up with the extreme left and right, thereby simplifying the whole of the transport operations, this being the serious question of this war.

Colonel Buller, whose great services, it is to be hoped, will not be overlooked, reports that a large impi is forming between Mageni and Ibabanango, with the evident intention of intercepting Wood's march. On the other hand, spies report that Cetywayo, having summoned the young men from the different kraals, they refused to come to gather the mealies unless the officers agreed to make place as proposed by the King.

Great disappointment is felt everywhere owing to the inactivity of our Commander.

The cavalry are kept back from their proper work of scouting the country, and are confined to escort duty. Two squadrons of Dragoons are detached for garrison duty at Rorke's Drift, and are encamped there in the intrenchment with three companies of the 2d Batt. of the 24th.

Lord Chelmsford carries seven days' regimental provisions with him, the Commissariat being able, thanks to the foresight of the Commissary General, to send along with the troops a further eight days' supply and eighteen days' forage.

Brownrigg has, at the special request of Lord Chelmsford, remained at Landsman's Drift to take charge of the depot formed there, and of all others along the line of march, so that we need have little fear but that the advancing (800) army will be kept supplied from its base. Several officers of the 17th Lancers made their way yesterday as far as Inthlabamkosi Mountain, examining the kraals on the way. They learnt from some old men whom they found that all the fighting men had left for Ulundi, at the King's summons.

At present the order is for the advance to begin on Monday next, but we shall not believe in it until we are fairly on the way, for the changes of orders has been so frequent that men have no confidence that the arrangements will remain as made for an hour.

The men are in good health, and would be in good spirits if permitted to advance. The horses, though on half rations, are in fair condition. Since writing the last telegram I have ascertained that the First Division, under General Crealock, will halt at Emlalaejo, and form a junction with the naval force landing supplies in the neighbourhood of Port Durnford. To-day (31st) five companies of the 21st joined us here, and the 80th and Gatlings joined Wood, who begins his march if his waggons with supplies from Balderspruit reach him, on Sunday.

The dead of the 24th still lie unburied on the field of Isandula, and 163,000lb. of oats and 60,000lb. of mealies lie rotting on the ground there owing to the want of enterprise of our commander, though a thousand volunteers would spring forward at once out of the force here to help to inter the one and bring out the other, if permitted to do so.

Cetywayo held an assembly of chiefs at his kraals on the 24th, and declared his intention of fighting to the last man who would stand by him. He directed that in future no impi should attack troops in laager or fortified places, but that they should content themselves with cutting up convoys and detachments. Yet, in the face of this report, Chelmsford insists upon going on with two months' supplies, entailing a line of waggons twenty-two miles in length.

Lord Chelmsford, having heard that the correspondents were attributing to him as responsible for the non-interment of the dead of the 24th sent for us and requested us to give his unqualified denial, saying that his orders were that all should be buried. On the 20th he wrote to General Newdigate to bury all the dead as soon as possible. General Newdigate had already arranged for an advance for the 21st, on which day it took place, and before Lord Chelmsford's orders to bury all the dead reached Landsman's Drift, General Newdigate, imagining that he had discretionary powers, gave way to the prayer of Colonel Glynn not to bury the dead of the 24th until the whole of that regiment could be present.

To-day the 58th crossed the Blood River escorting 140 waggons. Wood leaves to-day and joins us four days hence twelve miles on this side the Ibabanango. General Crealock writes from the First Column, that Enganato, chief messenger of the King, has made overtures to him. He has referred him to Lord Chelmsford, but considered that his only purpose was to gain time.

MAY 31.

Chelmsford has at last yielded, and now agrees to advance with one month's provisions only, which ought to be amply sufficient. The advance begins to-morrow.

(OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS.)

The following is a copy of a telegram from Lord Chelmsford to the Secretary of State for War:—

"BLOOD RIVER, 9 a.m., May 31.—Forces advance from North Border 1st of June. Supplies sufficient, but transport only permits one month being taken. On reaching Ibabanango empty waggons will be sent back. Troops healthy; weather cold, and has been wet; no trustworthy information of any Zulu force collected. K. D. G., two squadrons, remain Conference Hill. Patrol, left flank, one; Rorke's Drift patrol, right flank, other. Squadron accompanying division line to Ibabanango for four marches has been reconnoitred and found favourable. Statement in local and probably home papers, my order that the dead were not buried at Isandlana by cavalry, quite untrue. My orders were to bury as many as possible. I have had no message from Zulu King; but Crealock reports two of his men had been to Zulu King. They report King's intention to send in his head messenger; that a force is ready to attack him; but at the same time King has ordered white man is not to be fired on. This throws doubt on the mission of the former messengers, but until the King's own messengers reach me it is premature to say that the King is negotiating with real desire for peace.

The following telegram from Commissary-General Strickland, Natal, to the Surveyor-General of Ordnance, was received yesterday:—"I have conquered transport difficulties; see nothing too formidable now before me."

Two telegrams, one from Lord Chelmsford and the other from Major-General Clifford, relating to the death of Prince Louis Napoleon, have also been sent from the War Office; but they merely confirm statements already published.

THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

ANNEXED we publish several items relative to the death of the Prince Imperial, which we have selected from the London papers of the 20th June:—

QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on the 20th ult.,

Mr. Puleston asked whether, in view of the great anxiety which prevailed, the Government would give any information as to the melancholy news which had been received from South Africa.

Colonel Stanley said—I rise with feelings of deep regret, which I feel sure will be shared by the whole House, to read a telegram which I have just received from General Lord Chelmsford, and which has come *via* Madeira to-day. It is dated Camp, seven miles from beyond Blood River, Kelstzi Mountain, June 2, and is as follows:—

"The Prince Imperial, acting under orders of the Assistant Quartermaster General, reconnoitred on 1st June, rode to camping ground June 2d, accompanied by Lieutenant Carey of the 98th Regiment, D.A.Q.G., six white men and a friendly Zulu. All mounted party halted, and off saddles off road about ten miles from this camp. Just as the Prince gave the order to mount a volley was fired from the long grass among the kraals. The Prince Imperial, with two troopers, were missing, and Lieutenant Carey escaped and reached this camp after dark. The evidence taken shows that there can be no doubt that the Prince was killed. The 17th Lancers and the ambulance now starting to recover the body. I send this off at once, hoping to catch mail. I myself was not aware that the Prince had been detailed for this duty."

I have the melancholy satisfaction of adding that a later telegram has since been received by my right hon. friend the Colonial Secretary, stating that the body of the late Prince has been recovered. I think it is hardly necessary for me to express here in this House what I am sure is the feeling of all of us, of whatever party (loud cries of "Hear, hear"), of deep regret that a young man, whom we are proud to think derived some portion at least of his military education in our own military Academy, and who was united by the tenderest bonds of comradeship, volunteered gallantly to go out to assist his former comrades at a time of difficulty and danger, should have met the fate which, though it well becomes a soldier, is still one which has cut him off prematurely (sympathetic cheers from all parts of the House). We must all feel the deepest sympathy for that gracious lady (general cries of "Hear, hear") who has thus been deprived of the only prop to which she might have looked in after years.

The *Standard* says:—The news of the death of the Prince Imperial of France will excite throughout England a deep and sincere feeling of regret for his loss, and of sympathy for the Empress Eugenie, his mother. However the Prince had died, his death would have been greatly regretted among us. His father was a faithful ally of England. He spent a large portion of his life in England, and after the collapse of his power in France returned to die among us. The Empress, with her gracious manners and kind heart, long ago won a strong hold upon us, and has, during the years she has spent as a private person here, gained a place in the popular heart second only to that of the members of our own Royal family. Englishmen are not fickle in their attachments nor are they prone to turn from those in misfortune; and undoubtedly a large section of English society has remained Bonapartist in feeling and sympathy, even although they might acknowledge that the chance of an Imperial return was but slight. The Prince Eugene Louis Napoleon shared in the popularity of his parents, and Englishmen have looked with pleasure and approval at the way in which the disinherited young Prince set to work to qualify himself either for the position of Emperor of France or of an English gentleman. Born on the 16th of March, 1856, the Prince was, for the early years of his life, of a sickly disposition, and his health caused much anxiety to his parents. His intellect was unusually bright, and the Emperor took great pains with his education. After the age of ten his health became improved, and four years later, when the war broke out with Germany, the Emperor took him with him to the head-quarters. He was with his father at the opening skirmish of the war at Saarbruck, where he showed great coolness and courage under fire. After the fatal day of Sedan the Prince crossed the frontier into Belgium, and came on to England, where the Empress also arrived three days later. The Emperor, after his release from captivity, joined his wife and son in England, and took up his residence at Chislehurst. The Prince Imperial entered Woolwich Academy, and, in spite of the natural obstacles of an imperfect acquaintance with our language, and of an education of a very different kind to that which his fellow cadets had enjoyed, he went out from Woolwich, in 1875, seventh out of the thirty-four cadets of his year. This fact would be alone sufficient to prove the great natural ability with which he was endowed. From his position in this class the Prince could have obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers; but it was generally anticipated that he would choose the Artillery—the arm in which the first Napoleon was trained. To his own regret, and in consequence of the representations of some of his French supporters that he would do harm to his prospects entering the British army, he declined the commission which he had won. In the interval he has lived a quiet life with the Empress, sometimes travelling, at others residing quietly at Chislehurst. A few months later the Prince regretted his refusal of the commission, and applied to be admitted into the Artillery; the request was, however, refused. Since that time he has, without being officially attached to the army, received facilities for obtaining an insight into military duties. When the news reached England of the disaster of Isandula, and it was determined to send out large reinforcements the Prince Imperial, without consultation with his supporters in France, determined to go out to Africa and to share in the campaign as a volunteer serving with our army. He had, he said, very many friends in the British army, his sympathies were with us, and no doubt he was anxious to see active service, and, if possible, to distinguish himself. The Prince Imperial was a young man of singular promise, intelligent, studious, enterprising, winning in manner, popular with all who were thrown in contact with him; an affectionate son, a pleasant comrade. Had he lived he might have risen to the greatest things, and it was probable that he would have proved equal to any position in which destiny might have placed him. It is difficult to imagine a stranger, sadder freak of fortune than that the heir of a mighty race, the hope of a great party, should fall in an obscure skirmish in Africa in a quarrel not his own. Deep as is the feeling of regret which the news will excite among Englishmen, much greater will be the blow which it will inflict upon the hearts of his advocates in France. To the hopes that have so long supported them it will be a crushing stroke. It is the end of Imperialism, for Prince Napoleon, now the head of the family, is abhorrent to the Bonapartists of France. As to her to whom the loss is most cruel, most crushing of all, we need say nothing, but the deep and heartfelt sympathy of every heart will be with that most sorely-tried lady, who, having nobly supported years of exile, buoyed up by hopes of a great future for her son, now in the hour of our grief stands alone, bereft of all—of husband and of son, of state and of pomp, of friends and of home, an exile in a strange country.

The *Times* observes:—The Zulu war has demanded a victim whose death will be received with regretful sympathy, even by many, if not by most, of those who were most opposed to the pretensions of his family. To his widowed and now childless mother it may be some poor consolation to know that her son did not die without a soldier's honour, and will not lie in an unknown grave. But such an end of a young life begun amid such promises of the future, for her an irreparable private grief, is for the whole world a chastened tragedy. The news of his sad fate comes with a shock proportional to its unexpectedness, and the calamity is heightened by the sense of the obscure chance that proved fatal. The death of the Prince Imperial is a political event, the importance of which cannot be questioned, even if it has not the momentous character it might once have possessed. The Imperialist party in France have agreed in loyalty to his name. The great strength of the Empire among the people was uprooted in 1870 almost beyond recovery, yet it was always possible that a nation, wearied of disorders, should turn to the representative of a dynasty associated with much of the glory, if also with some of the disasters, of France. This feeling has not yet arisen, and the Prince was himself too young to have excited confidence in his own political powers. But he had done nothing to injure the possibility of a revival of the popularity of his family, and his father's friends associated their future with his name. His death makes Prince Napoleon the inheritor of the Emperor according to the law of succession of the Bonapart family, and the Prince is as much an occasion of division as the Prince Imperial was a means of reconciliation. The Republic may thus gain in stability by the partial disappearance of one competitor, and it is even possible that the violence of the Chamber may be abated through the effect of the blow that has fallen on the Imperialist party.

The *Morning Post* observes:—For the moment public sympathy will be concentrated on the cruel accident which has befallen a brave young soldier, and which deprives the Empress Eugenie, already bereft of throne and husband, of her darling son. As with profound grief we write these lines we cannot but think of those at Chislehurst who will awake this morning to pain more bitter than death. An old and tried friend is charged to proceed there and to break to the widow her new and irreparable bereavement. His message is one which will be understood in a moment by the anxious and sensitive Empress as one of disaster and danger. Of what avail to say that France will mourn her brave son; that sorrow and dismay will bow down the great party which built all its hopes upon that young existence; that in England the whole nation will deplore the sacrifice of his life in our struggle against a savage foe; and that from the Queen downwards his many friends will lament over his untimely end. No thought can be suggested, no words can convey anything, in mitigation of this sudden and overwhelming blow. His bright youth was most hopeful in its promise. Gifted with extraordinary talents, he devoted his whole time and efforts to fitting himself for the duties which the French nation might at some future time have called upon him to fulfil. He was constantly bent on acquiring solid information, and at Chislehurst rose at daybreak to pursue the political and military studies to which he was especially devoted himself. The charm of his manner and the frankness of his thoroughly gentlemanlike nature attached to him in the ties of sincerest friendship all who approached him. He has fallen at the age of 23, in the plenitude of youthful strength, like the brave soldier that he was—among comrades who loved him as a brother. When his remains reach this country they will be received with demonstrations of respect and sorrow such as may fittingly express the deep sorrow which pervades the whole nation at this abrupt and chivalrous close of the life of the Heir of the Napoleons.

The news of the death of Prince Louis Napoleon will (says the *Daily News*) be received in this country with universal sympathy and regret. There is something peculiarly melancholy, even amidst the records of this unhappy and needless war, in the sudden cutting off of a young life on which many expectations may have been placed. In England he was never regarded in his political capacity as a Pretender for the Crown. He was here only the emigrant Prince who with his widowed mother represented a great overthrow. The sympathy felt for the Empress in the great sorrow which now falls on her will be universal and sincere.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—It will be heard with the deepest sorrow that the gallant young Prince Louis Napoleon—only son of the late Emperor of the French—has perished in the noble but ill-starred enterprise he had undertaken in joining the Queen's forces at the seat of war in South Africa. The brave young officer had been taking his share of duty with the rest, and indeed had only just returned from a three days' patrol when he set out on this fresh service which ended so fatally for him. Thus passes away the young hope of the Imperialist party of France, a youth full of promise, who if never destined, even though he had been spared, to wear the crown of his House, might still have lived to do good service in the interests alike of the land of his birth and that of his exile. It is less for the French Prince, however, than for the gallant young officer of her Majesty's army that the people of this country will grieve. It was only a few weeks ago that he took a step which would at once have been an act of gratitude to the country which had given him training and hospitality, and have afforded him practical experience in the art of war, when he set out to join the British army in Zululand. Who will recall without emotion the touching address which he then issued, bidding farewell to his fellow-countrymen, and alluding to hopes for the future now never to be realised? Those hopes lie buried in a soldier's grave, far away in the "Dark Continent," and the heir of the Napoleons lies dead, a victim to duty in the cause of a country not his own. For Englishmen all that remains is to do honour to his memory and console as best they may the mother, now doubly bereaved of husband and son, who is left to mourn his loss. Nor can we think that this sad event will be heard of without sympathetic emotion even in that land of France where the name of Napoleon has long ceased to excite feelings of affection. Death silences all hatreds, and no words but those of sorrow can come even from the most fervid enemy of the House of Bonaparte. Thus England and France, already bound by so many other ties, will join hands and mingle tears over the grave of this young Prince, who was a soldier at different times in the service of both, and who, we feel sure, would have been loyal and true to either, accordingly as it might have been his destiny to serve the land of his adoption or his own.

The *Daily News* in its second edition publishes the following telegrams from its special correspondent:—

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP ITELEZI, June 1.—I have terrible news to give. Prince Napoleon, with Captain Carey, of the Intelligence Department, and an escort of six white volunteers of Beddington's corps, went out this morning eight miles in advance to sketch the site of the next camp. After a short halt near Edala's Kraal, which was believed to be empty, the Prince had just given word to remount, when a volley was fired at the party from some long grass within thirty yards. Not a single Zulu was seen. Carey reports that the party dispersed at a gallop when a volley was fired. He and one of the escort rode for protection to the hollow about 200 yards away; they escaped safe, and were afterwards rejoined by four men of the escort. The Prince and the other two were never seen again. There was no alternative but the belief that the Prince had perished. His horse without rider came galloping after and rejoined Carey's party on the road back. The Prince was always extremely venturesome. Carey met Buller and Wood with an escort of three men going to the same place and turned them back, otherwise they would probably have fallen victims. The grief of the whole column is extreme and profound.

June 2.—Six troops of cavalry under General Marshall marched out this morning for the purpose of recovering Prince Napoleon's body. They found it in Donga, one hundred and fifty yards from the Kraal. It was stripped naked, and lying on the back. There was no bullet wound, but there were eighteen assegai stabs, two piercing the body from the chest to the back, two in his side, and one destroying the right eye. A locket with hair medallions and reliquary was round the neck. The face wore a placid expression. He had evidently ineffectually tried to mount and the leather of the wallet flap tearing, he then ran along the Donga, where he was found. Two troopers lay near, both assegaied. The body was wrapped in a Kaffir blanket, fetched into the camp, and at five o'clock, in the presence of the whole division, the remains were despatched in an ambulance under a fitting escort towards the rear for transmission home.

The melancholy intelligence from South Africa was forwarded to the ex-Empress at Chiselhurst by Colonel Stanley this morning.

We understand that the news of the death of the Prince Imperial was communicated by telegram by Lady Frere to the Queen and to the Prince of Wales, and Lady Frere also sent a telegram to Lord Sydney, entrusting him with the delicate duty of breaking the news of the death of the Prince Imperial to the Empress Eugenie.

A telegram to the Press Association says the news of the Prince Imperial's death caused great excitement and regret at Chislehurst. Steps were at once taken to prevent the Empress having the information suddenly brought to her notice, and hence it was determined to prohibit the usual supply of newspapers at Camden House, news having arrived that Lord Sydney would arrive and, on the part of the Queen, break the sad intelligence. At 9-40 his Lordship was at the House, where he was met by Father Goddard, and they jointly communicated with the Empress. The grief of her Majesty is described as being beyond all bounds, and no one could comfort her. The Baroness Burdett Coutts has arrived at Chislehurst, and the Prince of Wales is expected in the course of the afternoon.

The correspondent of the Press Association at Chiselhurst says:—I have just had an interview with the Duc de Bassano, the chamberlain at Chislehurst, and he has given me some information as to the present condition of things at Camden House. He states that on the Empress being informed by Lord Sydney, on behalf of the Queen, of the sad disaster she was terribly overcome, and her grief was distressing to behold. After receiving spiritual comfort from Father Goddard, she fell into a condition of stupor and so lies at the present moment. Lord Sydney has just left, having conveyed to the Duke, on behalf of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Leopold, expressions of the deepest regret at the terrible news received. On being asked if any telegrams had yet been received from France, the Duke replied in the negative, but suggested as a reason the long debate in the Congress yesterday. The Empress had been looking out to-day for a letter from the late Prince, no communication having been received from him since May last. Lady Frere has sent a sympathetic message to the Empress. The Roman Catholic Church has been denuded of its decorations for Eastertide, and will be draped in black. Telegrams from private individuals in England are very numerous.

Another despatch states that a number of ladies in the neighbourhood have already paid visits of condolence to the ex-Empress.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty on receipt of the intelligence of the death of Prince Louis Napoleon telegraphed this morning direct to the Empress Eugenie her deep sorrow and heartfelt sympathy in the great trouble which has befallen her. The Prince and Princess of Wales have also telegraphed their sympathy with the ex-Empress in her sorrow.

PUBLIC FEELING IN PARIS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Paris Correspondent says:—The news of the death of Prince Napoleon has produced a deep sensation. In political circles its effect is expected to be the complete disorganisation of the Bonapartist party and the consolidation of the Republic.

Another despatch from the same source says that the members of the French Embassy have unofficially sent expressions of deep sympathy with the Empress Eugenie. A large number of telegrams have been received at the French Embassy from France and other places expressing sorrow and grief at the melancholy occurrence. Some of these messages of condolence were from prominent Republicans.

PRIVATE WRIGHT, of No 8 Company of H. M.'s 89th (P. W.) Regiment, Rangoon, is under arrest awaiting a court martial for attempting to commit suicide. The soldier tried to shoot himself.—*Rangoon Times.*

MESSRS. HUGHES BROTHERS, the photographers of Madras, have just published a dozen excellent photographs, cabinet size, representing the members of Mr. Jack's Dramatic Company in some of the best scenes from the amusing comedy of "Our Boys."

BRANDING A CHILD.—Tholsee Bhoy was on Thursday charged before Colonel H. D. Cotes, at the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Egmore, with branding a little girl, Guja Bee, aged about six years, on the 25th ultimo, at Chintadrepett. The girl is the niece of the prisoner, who branded her with a pair of heated tongs for disobedience. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BABOODOM evidently, with a desire to make capital out of the incident, a rather confident Baboo has given publication to a letter he alleges he has received from Sir George Campbell. That the story has the appearance of a fiction, may be seen from the following passages:—"I am in receipt of your kind present through last mail. I cordially thank you for the good opinion you have of me and for the best regards and kindness shown to me." Now no European with a decent knowledge of English could ever have written in so ridiculous and ungrammatical a fashion, and if anything further were wanting to establish a strong suspicion of the genuineness of the letter, it would be found in such a passage:—"I have a good faith upon the Bengalis and I feel sympathy with them" and other bits clearly show the composition is not by a European. If Sir George Campbell is a vigorous writer and his inelegant idiom will bear a much closer analysis than the letter palmed off upon him, which, from its construction, we should be disposed to regard as an impudent forgery.—*Bengal Times*.

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BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.................£3,200,000
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JOHN BLEES,
TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.
LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette* PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! AND BULBS!!!
PALEKAR and Co., in thanking their Constituents and the General Public of Bombay and up-country for their kind and liberal patronage during the past six years, beg respectfully to announce that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their first supply of Lawngrass, Flower and Vegetable Seeds. They have also just unpacked some splendid Dahlia and Gladiolus roots, and some very best garden implements. Early orders for all articles, and especially for Bulbs, are respectfully solicited. Price lists can be had post free.
PALEKAR & Co.,
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IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
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AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
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Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.
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33 8	35 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After Dinner Wines)	35 0	37 0
28 4	30 0	„ Mausan	29 8	31 8
25 4	27 4	„ Palmer	26 8	28 8
22 0	24 0	„ La Rose (Dinner Wines)	23 0	25 0
19 4	21 0	St. Julien	20 0	22 0
16 12	18 12	Cantenac	17 8	19 8
15 0	16 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	15 8	17 8
12 8	14 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	13 0	15 0
12 0	14 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	12 8	14 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac) light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

Cash Qts.	Cash Pts.		Credit Qts.	Credit Pts.
33 0	34 12	Chambertin the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	..	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	...
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..

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Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
51 0	54 0	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	53 8	56 8
50 4	53 0	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	52 8	55 8
31 8	...	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	...
43 0	45 12	FINE DRY SPARKLING	45 0	48 0
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	..	SAUMERFINE SPARKLING	26 3	...
40 0	44 0	FISSI THIRIONS, MEDIUM DRY	42 0	46 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	Hock, excellent Wine	32 0	..
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	Moselle, excellent Wine	32 0	..

STILL GERMAN WINES.

48 8	50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior	51 0	53 0
40 8	..	Do. Marcobrunner	42 8	..
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch	35 8	..
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hotchheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
17 4	...	Carlowitz	18 0	..
25 12	27 12	Red Hock, Assmanhauser	27 0	29 0
30 0	...	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..
30 8	32 8	Moselle, Braunberger, delicate superior flavour	32 0	34 0

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Per doz. Qts. Rs. as.			Per doz. Qts. Rs. as.
38 12	Amontillado, I. rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior	black seal	29 8
25 4	Vino Puro	blue seal	26 8
24 0	Oloroso, nutty and dry	green seal	25 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale dry	red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry	pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
37 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 8
32 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

PORT.

6 4	...	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold Capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine, red seal	20 0	22 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..

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Cash per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	Cash per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. A.		Credit per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	Credit per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. A.
49 0	51 0	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	...	Do. Yellow „	6 4	..
...	63 4	Benedictine	...	65 0
51 4	56 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
20 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	21 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs Choice	..	28 8

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Per doz. Rs. A.			Per doz. Rs. A.
26 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	•	27 0
14 0	„ in Flasks	•	14 8
8 8	„ Half Flasks	•	8 12
28 0	White Capsule, delicate flavour	••	29 0
15 0	„ in Flasks	••	15 8
31 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	•••	33 0
16 4	„ in Flasks	•••	16 12
34 12	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	••••	36 0
18 4	„ in Flasks	••••	19 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old		47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica		23 0
26 0	„ the finest old Jamaica, extra quality		27 0
20 8	„ fine "Pineapple"		21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		23 0
22 4	FIELD'S, Gin		23 0
23 4	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure		24 0
26 0	„ Scotch, fine old pure, extra quality		27 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial		18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best		18 8

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14 8	Cognac. ••••	15 0
12 8	„ •••	13 0
10 12	„ ••	11 0
10 0	„ •	10 4
8 9	Irish or Scotch	9 0

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of ... for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.
Empty Jars 1 Gal. ....Rs. 2 0 each
Do. do. 2 „ .... „ 3 0 „
Do. do. 4 „ .... „ 4 0 „
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

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46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		46 Gals. Hds. Rs. A.
270 0	St. JULIEN	293 0
236 0	CANTENAC	256 0
190 0	St. ESTEPHE	205 0
137 0	MEDOC	146 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import to order.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH.

	4 Gals. Per Jar Rs. a.	18½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Vino Puro	42 4	134 0	241 0	472 0
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2
Yellow Seal	35 8	103 4	200 [illegible]	387 12
Vino de Pasto	34 8	94 [illegible]	180 [illegible]	351 12
White Seal	32 12	79 [illegible]	151 [illegible]	297 10

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CREDIT.

	4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs.	18½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Casks. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Vino Puro	44	136	264	517
Manzanilla	40	123	236	463
Yellow Seal	37	112	217	420
Vino de Pasto	36	102	195	380
White Seal	34	86	163	330

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical, Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

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Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

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C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.
Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

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PRICES FROM Rs. 75 TO Rs. 185 CASH.

RAMPART ROW. HAMILTON & CO. JUNE 30TH, 1879.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE OR OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,
MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND CHARLTON, (KENT).
Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.
The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: the only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.
So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.
WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.
OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.
GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the good properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has double the body of Lead, or of Oxide Zinc, has the most brilliant whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather. Will never blister with the hottest sun.
PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."
GRIFFITHS' PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English, German and other Governments as well as large private firms.
Full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, on applying to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company," Liverpool, London, or Charlton. The following are a few who have reported on this new pigment:—
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JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H.M. Mint, Council of India, &c.
PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.
DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.
H. C. BARTLETT, Ph. D., F.C.S., Analytical Chemist, London.
T. A. BRITTEN, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.
C. H. TOZER, Decorator, and other Practical Men in the trade.
For full particulars apply to
F. HARLEY & Co., CALCUTTA.
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